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VOL. XIX NO 284 BOMBAY: SATURDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1931 PRICE ONE ANNA.

"WE HAVE EVIDENTLY FAILED AT R. T. C."

MORE REPRESSION.

Ordinances In Readiness

The "Tej" of Delhi writes:—

An Ordinance to suppress the "Red Shirt" movement in N. W. F. Province, is, it is understood, soon likely to be promulgated. If the boycott movement is revived an Ordinance more drastic than the Picketing Ordinance of last year will be issued. It is also understood that if, on the return of Mahatma Gandhi, any meet- is called to concert measures for reviving Civil Disobedience, the Government will not permit the meeting being held.

"GOVT. COULD NOT BE ARGUED OUT OF POWER."

Sirdar Vallabhbhai On London Conference Achievement.

BUT CONGRESSMEN WILL ABIDE BY TRUCE.

AHMEDABAD. Dec. 4.

Interviewed by the Associate Press as to the effect the statement of Mr. MacDonald at the Round Table Conference and the debate in the House of Commons would have on the future working of the truce, Mr. Sirdar Vallabhbhai Patel, the President of the Congress, said that neither of the events need deflect the Congressmen in the different provinces from the prosecution of their present programme for the service of the masses.

Congressmen, he said, had never believed that the British Government was sincere in its professions nor did they hold the view that the Government could be merely argued out of power.

The Premier's statement and the debate, continued Mr. Patel, need not also affect the observance by the Congressmen of the terms of the Delhi Settlement, which they were in honour bound to respect until the Congress Working Committee directed otherwise or until the Government formally repudiated it. The whole situation would have to be considered by the Congress Working Committee soon after Mahatma Gandhi's return to India probably by the end of this month.—A. P.

ALLAHABAD PRESS RAIDED

"Kishan Number" Of "Abudhya" Proscribed.

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 4.

A special number "Abudhyra," Hindu weekly called, "Kishan Number" is being proscribed by Government. The police raided the "Abudhyra" office to-day and took away some copies.

It is understood that there were also searches elsewhere.—A.P.

U. P. "NO-RENT" CAMPAIGN

More Applications To Congress For Permission

ALLAHABAD. Dec. 4.

Applications are said to have been made by the District Congress Committees of Rae Bareilli Unao, Etawah and Farrukhabad for permission to start a no-rent campaign and that these will be considered by the Congress Agrarian Sub-Committee at Lucknow to-morrow.

The Allahabad Law College strike has ended, the students deciding to send an application to the Vice-Chancellor to remedy their grievances.—A.P.

MAHATMA'S CONFESSION BEFORE WORLD JOURNALISTS

"Bengal Ordinance, A Cause Of War".

"WILL NOT SEE WHOLE PROVINCE EMASCULATED"

REVIVAL OF CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE NOT LIKELY TILL HE REACHES INDIA.

(From Our Staff Correspondent.)

LONDON, Dec. 4.

"I find evidently we have failed."

This significant reply of Mahatma to a group of journalists, representing the world press, gives Gandhiji's opinion about the outcome of the Round Table Conference and the Premier's declaration in a nutshell.

NO REVIPAL OF N. C. O. IMMEDIATELY.

"I am not likely lightly to advise the resumption of Civil Disobedience," said the Mahatma, "there is no possibility of its revival till I have reached India and had a conference with my colleagues (Working Committee.)

NEGATION OF ALL RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT.

The promulgation of the latest Ordinance in Bengal is considered by the Mahatma as "the negation of the desire to give responsible Government." It is impossible for any self-respecting people to see the whole province becoming emasculated and unmanned. I regard the Bengal Ordinance as a cause of War."

MAHATMA'S OFFER OF CO-OPERATION.

Mahatma is still prepared to co-operate with the Government if the policy pursued is one of conciliation and administration is carried in consultation with public opinion, Gandhiji added, "I would safeguard every British life and every British interest which I hold legitimate."

TALKS TO WORLD PRESS.

Mahatma Gandhi has postponed his decision on the resumption of the Civil Disobedience Movement until after his return to India. He made an announcement at mid-night to-day to a gathering of over 50 journalists representing the world's Press at his Knightsbridge Head-quarters sitting on the floor with the journalists squatting in a similar fashion round him. He said:—

"I have not been able to read the India debate in the House of Commons. Therefore I am not able to give a decisive opinion. My conclusion, when reached, will have no weight until I have put it before the Congress Working Committee. Therefore there is no possibility of the revival of Civil Disobedience on this issue till I have reached India and had a Conference with my colleagues.

WON'T LIGHTLY ADVISE CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE.

"There may be Civil Disobedience over local grievances only, that is whenever there is a grievance which goes without redress and response from the authority. Those who labour under that grievance have a perfect right to call Civil Disobedience as is being done in Allahabad. It is a tremendous responsibility for any man to call upon the nation to go through the fiery ordeal and I am not likely lightly to advise the resumption of Civil Disobedience.

A CAUSE OF WAR.

The new Bengal Ordinance may upset all calculations, because it is impossible for any self-respecting people to see the whole Province becoming emasculated and unmanned. I regard the Bengal Ordinance as a cause of war unless it remains on paper and is not acted upon. The Ordinance is legalised Martial Law, therefore worse than Martial Law unworthy of any Civil Government. I do not say Government should not deal with terrorism; but I do contend that the powers of the Government under ordinary Law are wide enough to deal with the situation.

I admit that they are not wide enough to give cent per cent security. No Government is entitled to that, and the Ordinance will not give it unless it is so enforced that Bengal is wiped out and English public opinion will not stand for that.

NO JUSTIFICATION FOR BLACK ORDINANCE.

"Instead of the Ordinance the Government ought to invite public co-operation to see to it. No that they have not an efficient police to trace the Chittagong absconders as this Ordinance is supposed to trace; but those raiders of Chittagong did what they had done as an act of war. Because the police cannot trace the raiders you cannot justify the Ordinance in which millions of innocent people are involved.

ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE A FAILURE.

I shall regard the Round Table Conference a complete failure if I am not able to extract from the Premier's declaration any meaning beyond that which I gathered when I first heard it.

MAHATMA'S CONDIIIONS FOR CO-OPERATION.

"But it was, I think, a good thing that I found the way open for me to come to England. I am prepared to co-operate with the Government in continuing the work of the Round Table Conference in India with conditions. If Government policy in India is one of conciliation and the administration, in the meantime, is carried on in a satisfactory manner—satisfactory to the nation—in consultation with public opinion and if the Premier's declaration leaves room enough for expansion to the extent of getting acceptance of the Congress demands, then I shall advise continuous and wholehearted co-operation.

I would safeguard every British life and every British interest which I held to be legitimate."

WHERE ARE CHURCHILL AND HIS COMRADES.

Mahatma Gandhi, with a smile expressed regret that he had not been able to meet Mr. Churchill and other gentlemen known to be hostile to India. He saw Lord Lothian yesterday at the India Office to discuss the situation in Bengal and will have interviews with the Premier and Sir Samuel Hoare.

Asked if the Government was prepared to meet him on all matters except the Bengal Ordinance, Gandhiji replied:

"That is to play Hamlet without the Prince. The Ordinance in Bengal is the very negation of the desire to give responsible Government.

Q. Do you look forward to be in the third Conference as a co-operator?—I shall have to consider the question when the third Conference comes into being.

Q. Do you expect to be back in jail?—That is no new experience.

Q. How many times had you been to jail?—I think seven or eight times. It is insignificant for me.

EVIDENTLY WE HAVE FAILED.

Q. Are you as pessimistic as when you left India?—I was not pessimistic then, nor am I now; but I never believed we will get anything more than what our own strength entitles us to. And I find evidently we have failed. If we have failed the Congress has to refill the battery so that it is powerful enough to do its work. I am not blaming for not recognising the strength of the movement. I must therefore return and give the Congress the requisite strength to enable those in authority to perceive that strength.

Mahatma Sees Premier And Sir Samuel Hoare.

LONDON, Dec. 4.

Mahatma Gandhi visited Mr. MacDonald this morning and spent three-quarters of an hour with him. Gandhiji paid an hour-and-quarter's visit to Sir Samuel Hoare in the afternoon.—Reuter.

INDEPENDENCE THE ONLY TEST

The Congress Yard Stick

PT. JAWAHARLAL ON PREMIER'S DECLARATION

ALLAHLBAD. Dec. 3.

At a public meeting to-day presided over by Mr. Sherwani, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in the course of a speech referred to the Round Teble Conference and the Premier's Declaration and said that the answer on behalf of the Congress would be given by Mahatma Gandhi and the President of the Congress, and the Working Committee would give it in the proper form and at the proper time.

Their yard-stick was to measure all such declarations as the Premier's was the Congress Resolution on Independence. Every Congressman could apply this measuring rod and find for himself how far the Premier had satisfied thy test.

"To me the new Ordinance," said the Pandit, "was another name for Martial Law. The Congress had laid stress on Non-Violence and would continue to do so."

BENGAL'S TRIAL.

Referring to his recent visit to Calcutta, the Pandit said, that to his very great sorrow, certain words of his had been misunderstood and had caused pain to his colleagues in Bengal, and it was the greatness of Bengal which made everyone expect great things from her children. Between comrades, there would be no want of frankness, and it was in a spirit of comradeship that he had ventured to suggest to his young colleagues at a student's meeting at Calcutta that they had the honour of Bengal in their keeping and that they should rise above mutual distrust and party feeling. He was sure that the great trial had come and that Bengal would rise to the occasion, as she had done so often before.—A.P.

ARRIVAL OF AIR MAIL.

KARACHI, Dec. 4.

The eastward bound airmail is further delayed and is now expected on Monday.—A. P.

Procession Of Congress Volunteers Prohibited In Puri

DISTRICT MAGISTRATE'S UKASE.

INTERPRETS IT AS A CHALLENGE TO ESTABLISHED AUTHORITY.

(From Our Correspondent).

PURI. Dec. 1.

Mr. N. P. Thadani, District Magistrate, Puri has issued Section 144 Cr. P. C. on person or persons in charge of volunteers' camp at Puri yesterday. The copy of the order is given below:—

CHALLENGE TO AUTHORITY.

In view of frequent processions by volunteers in regular formations armed with lathis on Bardand and elsewhere in Puri town and unseemly provocative demonstrations in front of the town thana intended or likely to be taken as a challenge to established authority and in view of the fact that such demonstrations are likely to provoke a breach of the peace, under the provisions of Section 144 Cr. P. C. I hereby prohibit all processions by volunteers armed with lathis in Puri town within the Municipal area.

This order shall remain in force for a period of 55 days with effect from 1st of December, 1931.

It is understood that the Member in charge of the volunteers has written a letter protesting against the unseemly provocative demonstrations in front of the town thana which he characterises as vague and unfounded. It is further gathered from well-informed circles that Civil Disobedience is in contemplation.

ENCROACHING ON POLICE DUTY?

The same Magistrate has also addressed a letter to the gentleman in charge of Congress volunteer which the addressee takes exception in protest:—The letter is dated 22nd November. 1931 as under.

I have received information that on the coming Kartik Purnima festival day you propose to give training to the Congress volunteers—male and female in controlling crowds and general traffic.

The duty of controlling crowds and the general traffic is imposed by the law upon the Police. Police will therefore remain in charge and be solely responsible for controlling crowds and the general traffic on the above occasion.

The training you propose to give must not in any way interfere with Police duty and no duality of control can be suffered or allowed.

PARLIAMENT, ULTIMATE JUDGE OF BURMA CONFERENCE?

Graham Pole Challenges Winterton's Statemen

ANTI-SEPARATIONIST LEADER'S DEMAND FOR FULL & IMMEDIATE RESPONSIBLE GOVT.

(From Our Staff Correspondent.)

LONDON, Dec. 3.

The salient features of the discussions of the Burma Conference are that some delegates are demanding an opportunity for the people of Burma and all the other parties concerned, to consider the conclusions that may be arrived at by the Conference, before Parliament gives them any legislative effect.

The theory that the British Parliament was the ultimate judge of the various stages of progress through which Burma will attain responsible Government, propounded this morning by Lord Winterton, was, in a sense challenged by Major Graham Pole when he stated that Burma's constitutional future should depend really on the wishes of the people of Burma.

WINTERTON WARNS DELEGATION.

Lord Winterton at the same time gave a warning to the Burmese delegation that the new dio not bound to support the present Government on Burma issue, but are at the fullest liberty to take any attitude they like as against the Government's desire. He modified his yesterday's statement by stating that if a cencensus of opinion felt the need of a certain form of Government, for Burma, it shall be legislated immediately by Parliament provided of course some" discussion in Burma may be allowed if necessary.

COUNCIL NOT REPRESENTATIVE.

Tharrawady U. Pu stated that the present Burma Council under diyarchy does not represent the Burmese nation at all, as most of the powerful political organisations like the G.C.B.A. and the Sangha Council were both opposed to separation of Burma and had boycotted the Burma Conference.

On behalf of the anti-separationists Mr. Tharawady thanked those Indian leaders who in the Round Table Conference extorted a promise from the British Government not to announce their policy on separation until the conference in its plenary session had an opportunity of discussing it. The separationists did not like their tactics being shown up by anti-separationists who were quite merciless in exposing the pretensions of their separationist countrymen.

FULL & IMMEDIATE RESPONSIBLE GOVT.

U. Chit Lang, leader of the anti-separationist group wound up the discussion by demanding a copy of the various stages of progress proposed to have been prepared by the Burma Government but not released so far, it was stated under the Secretary of State's instructions. U Chit Land demanded full and immediate responsible Government for Burma. In any case he wanted for his countrymen an opportunity for considering the separation question in all its aspects before final steps were taken.

The general impression left as a result of the last two days' discussions is that though the conference will on Monday proceed in Committee to consider details of the constitution for a separated Burma, yet the door of federation with India has been kept open for her if she chooses to enter it.

Student Arrested For Reading A Poem.

CAWNPORE, Dec. 4.

Chailbehari Kantak was arrested this evening under Section 124-A I. P. C. (Sedition). He is a fourth year student of the local Sanatan Dharam College. It is said he read a poem on Lajpatrai Day.—A.P.

QUEEN ILL.

RUGBY, Dec. 4.

The Queen who is staying at Sandringham is suffering from slight cold and is remaining in her room. It is expected that she will be about again in a few days.—B. O. W.

FATIMA TO HANG

Turkish Woman Who Commits Murder For Money

(COPYRIGHT CABLE.)

LONDON, Dec. 4.

Constantinople.—For the first time in the history of Turkey a woman has been condemned to be hanged publicly. The Angora Parliament has ratified the death-sentence. The woman whose name is Fatima is alleged to have killed the wife of a villager for money from her husband.—Reuter.

TURKEY'S WAR ON IMPORTS

Move Towards National Economy

BAN BILL IN ANGORA PARLIAMENT.

(SPECIAL CABLE).

LONDON, Dec. 4.

Constantinople.—The Bill prohibiting the importation of coffee, tea, cocoa, sugar and furniture which has been submitted to Parliament at Angora will probably be passed. The object of the Bill is to reduce the country's imports by three millions sterling.—Reuter.

Japanese Casualities in Manchurian Trouble.

WAR OFFICE FIGURES

LONDON, Dec. 4.

Tokio.—The figures published by the War Office show that the total Japanese casualties since the outbreak of the Manchurian trouble on September 18 were 618 of whom 210 were killed including 12 officers and 473 wounded including 27 officers.—Reuter's Special.

WORLD DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE.

British Delegation Personnel.

LONDON, Dec. 3.

The importance which the British Government is known to attach to the forthcoming World Disarmament Conference received further emphasis to-day when during question hour, in the House of Commons, the Premier made an announcement on the composition of the British delegation.

He stated that the full membership had not yet been settled but that he himself would lead the delegation and that it would include five other Cabinet members, namely.

Sir John Simon, Foreign Secretary;

Mr. J. H. Thomas, Dominions Secretary;

Lord Hailsham, Minister of War;

Marquis of Londonderry, Minister for Air;

Sir Bolton Eyres-Monsell, First Lord of the Admiralty.

Replying to other questions on British policy at the conference, Mr. MacDonald referred to the fact that, under the late Labour Government, a committee of members of the three parties had examined broadly the terms of the draft convention, and stated that the present Government had continued the examination in the fullest detail. He doubted if it would be possible, however, to make a statement of Government policy before the House rose for the Christmas recess.—Reuter.

ABDULLA KHAN TO HANG.

LONDON, Dec. 3.

Abdullakhan Amirahmad who was sentenced to death for murder of three other Indians in Calcutta on May 4 as result of religious difference has been refused leave to appeal to Privy Council.—Reuter.

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A 3956

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Legal Notices.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.

IN INSOLVENCY.

NOTICE OF DECLARATION OF DIVIDEND.

THE OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE of Bombay has declared a dividend in the following estates as per particulars mentioned below. The dividend will be paid on and after the 9th day of December, 1931, to those creditors who have proved their claims. Dividend Warrants will be posted to the address of the creditors, appearing in the records of this Office.

INSOLVENCY NO.	ESTATE	PARTICULARS OF DIVIDEND.
1026 of 1928.	Alfred David.	First dividend of 2½ annas in the rupee.
6 of 1929.	Vivian Cecil William Lean.	do. do. 1½ annas do. do.
27 of 1929.	Narayen Nathuram Pitale.	do. do. 2 annas do. do.
473 of 1929.	Maganlal Gokaldas Shah.	do. do. 2 pies do. do.
764 of 1928.	Huseinbhai Abdul Tayeb Javi traded as Abdulkayum Abdul Tayab Javi & Co.	First & Final dividend of 4½ pies in the rupee.
1233 of 1928.	Kankanady Saiyanker Thimuappaya, son of K. Chammuappa alias T. K. Saiyanker.	do. do. 1 anna & 8 pies do.
31 of 1929.	Pandurang Ganpat Kirtikar.	do. do. 2½ annas do.
56 of 1929.	Benny Albert Gibbs.	do. do. 5 annas & 7 pies do.
67 of 1929.	Wamanrao Purshottam Jaykar.	do. do. 16 annas do.
146 of 1929.	Samuel Raghoba Adhew.	do. do. 3 annas do.
190 of 1929.	Antonio Piedade Fonseca.	do. do. 3 annas & 4 pies do
351 of 1929.	Reginald Menzies.	do. do. 11 pies do.
376 of 1929.	Sankleshwar kodarlal Trivedi and anr. traded as Trivedi Dayashanker Nathalal & Co.	do. do. 3½ pies
989 of 1922.	Achyut Tukaram Mahajan.	Second & final dividend of 1 anna & 2½ pies in the rupee.
750 of 1921.	Manekji Sorabji Patel traded in the name of the Bombay General Stores.	A Supplementary & final dividend of 5 pies in the rupee.
29 of 1922.	Haji Mahomed Valad Mahomed Abdulla Bhaiji.	do. do. ½ pie in the rupee.
1090 of 1922.	Rajaballi Rajbhai Sadagar traded as Rajbhai Jaferji Sodagar.	do. do. 4½ pies in the rupee.

Dated this 3rd day of December 1931.

P. B. MALABARI
Official Assignee of Bombay.

N.B.—No Supplementary dividend can be declared in the following two estates wherein the intention to declare a supplementary and final dividend was advertised, as the assets therein, after the payment of the first & final dividend to all the creditors who have proved their claims upto date, are not sufficient for the purpose:—

(1) No. 918 of 1921. Re. Kaikhusru Nusserwanji Master.
(2) No. 1058 of 1922. Re; Tarachand Odhavdas Javeri.

P. B. MALABARI,
Official Assignee of Bombay.
4024

Public Notices.

H. E. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY.

X'MAS AND NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS 1931. CONCESSION RETURN TICKETS.

During the period, Friday, the 11th December to Thursday, the 31st December, 1931, both days inclusive, return tickets both in local and through booking will be issued over the N. S. Ry. at the reduced fares shown below:—

FIRST and SECOND CLASS—For any distance over 100 miles each way.—At one and one-third single fares.

THIRD CLASS by Express and Ordinary Trains.—For any distance over 100 miles each way.—At one and three-fourth single fares.

These return tickets will be available for the completion of the return journey upto the midnight of the 14th January 1932.

For further particulars and for details of the concessions allowed on other Railways apply to Station Masters or the undersigned.

(By order)
D. B. TREVOR,
Chief Commercial Manager.
Chief Commercial Manager's Office,
Secunderabad (Dn.).
Dated 1st December, 1931.
4004

BOMBAY TELEPHONE COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the DEBENTURE STOCK TRANSFER REGISTER and the REGISTER OF DEBENTURE STOCK-HOLDERS will be closed from 18th day of December to 31st day of December, 1931, (both days inclusive) for preparation of Interest Warrants.

R. H. PARKER.
General Manager & Secretary.
Bombay, 3rd December, 1931.
4016

MOTOR SERVICE FOR GOA EXPOSITION

Efficient MOTOR SERVICE shall be running daily from Belgaum and Londa Stations to coming pilgrims at ST. FRANCIS XAVIER-OLD GOA to the following timings:—

From Belgaum to Goa at 10-30 A.M.
From Londa to Goa at 3-30 P.M. (For Bangalore, Madras and Mysore passengers).

SPECIAL BUSES can be arranged at short notice of 24 hours. For particulars apply to:—

R. G. CHAVAN & SONS,
BELGAUM.
R6355

NOTICE OF CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

RUBY MILLS, LIMITED.

The REGISTERED OFFICE of the above Company will be REMOVED to 49, APOLLO STREET FORT, on and after 15th December, 1931.

Bombay, 5th December, 1931.
HORMUSJI & CO.,
Agents.
4026.

Public Notices.

THE MERIDIAN PROVIDENT INSURANCE CO., LTD.

Established 1921.

REPORT AND BALANCE SHEET. WITH REVENUE ACCOUNT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 10TH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the above Company, will be held at 24, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, on Saturday, the 19th December, 1931, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.).

1. To receive Directors' Report and to adopt the audited Accounts for the period ended 31st March, 1931.
2. To elect Directors in place of Mr. H. K. Rao and Dr. V. N. Rege, who retired by rotation but are eligible for re-election and offer themselves accordingly
3. To appoint Auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.
4. To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the meeting.

By order of the Board,
V. B. GORAY,
Managing Director.
4017

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE CALLED for the post of a qualified SANITARY INSPECTOR at Matheran on Rs. 85-5-125 plus free quarters but no other allowances. Preference will be given to Veterinary graduates with previous experience. Applications to be submitted before 31st December, 1931, to the President, Matheran Municipality giving age, experience and copies of certificates. Canvassing in any form will disqualify a candidate. Selected candidate will be on probation for one year.

(Sd.) M. S. IRANI,
Lt.-Co., I.M.S.,
President.
Matheran H. S. Municipality.
4015

THE BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION CO. LTD.

EXPOSITION AT GOA.

REMEMBER THE 12TH DECEMBER—STUDY ECONOMY & TRAVEL BY THE WEEK-END SPECIAL.—This Company's latest and most comfortable steamer T. S. S "Hiravati" will sail DEFINITELY as special on Saturday, 12th December at 3 p.m. from Alexandra Dock (Ferry Wharf) and arrive Panjim, Sunday 8 a.m. The same steamer will leave Panjim Sunday 5 p.m. and arrive Bombay on Monday 10 a.m. THIS SAILING HAS BEEN SPECIALLY ARRANGED TO SUIT BUSINESS PEOPLE. CABIN ACCOMMODATION IS NOT AVAILABLE HAVING BEEN FULLY BOOKED. Special catering arrangements on board at moderate charges.

Upper Class Return Fare. Rs. 9-12-0.
Lower Class Return Fare. Rs. 7-8-0.

Apply personally to BOMBAY STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED, 120, Frere Road, for further particulars if required.
4025

Public Notices.

THE BOMBAY MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD., 278, Hornby Road, Bombay.

NOTICE.

An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the members of the Bombay Mutual Life Assurance Society, Ltd., will be held at the Registered Office of the Society, 278, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 12th December, 1931 at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), when a resolution to consider and adopt the additions and/or alterations in Articles Nos 42, 72, 73, 74 and 83 of the Articles of Association of the Society, notice of which has been already sent to members individually, will be proposed as an extraordinary resolution.

A further EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Registered Office of the Society, 278, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th December, 1931, at 5 p.m. (S. T.) for the purpose of receiving the report of the proceedings at the abovementioned Meeting and of confirming, if thought fit, as a special resolution, the resolution passed at the above Extraordinary General Meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors,
J. M. CORREIRO,
Secretary.
Bombay, 4th December, 1931.
4019

Legal Notices.

NOTICE.

IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE, SECUNDERABAD.

Original Suit No. 30 of 1930.

Execution Petition No. 129 of 1931
Mis: Petn. No. 666 of 1931.

RAJA BAHADUR BANSILAL MOTILAL ..... Plaintiff.
Versus
HOMJI DINSHA PUNTHAKY and 5 others ... Defendants
To
HOMJI PESTONJI PUNTHAKY, Bai MEHERBAI and Bai HIRABAI, residing at Gowalia Tank, Bombay.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that plaintiff has applied for Execution of his mortgage decree by sale of Bungalow No. 103, Alexandra Road and also for permission to bid at the ensuing sale of the said bungalow and set off the sale price against the decretal amount. The said petitions are posted for final disposal for Tuesday the 15th December, 1931. The abovenamed defendants are required to be present in Court at 11 a.m. on the said date either in person or through their pleaders, failing which the petitions will be decided ex-parte.

By order of Court.
N. B. CHENOY, B.A., LL.B.,
Pleader for Plaintiff
Secunderabad, 30th November 1931.
4018

Public Notices.

TENDERS.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of Medical Stores worth about Rs. 8,500 required for the Human and Veterinary Dispensaries of this Board. Covers containing Tenders should be superscribed "Tender for Medical Stores" and will be received in the Office of the Undersigned between 4th and 9th January, 1932, during Office hours. The Tender Form in duplicate and other particulars can be obtained at the Office of the District Local Board, Thana, from 10th to 22nd December, 1931, on working days, during office hours on payment of a fee of Rs. 3. The Tender Form will not under any circumstances be sent by V. P. Post but will be sent by registered post on payment of Rs. 3-8-0. The price of the Tender Form will on no account be refunded. Each Tender must be accomparied by a sum of Rs. 200 in currency notes as earnest money. Cheques will not be accepted. The undersigned is not bound to accept the lowest tender or to give reason for rejecting any Tender.

GOVIND DHARMAJI VARTAK,
President.
District Local Board Thana.
District Local Board,
Office Thana, 3-12-31.
4021

Legal Notices.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUMMARY SUIT NO. 1502 of 1931.

JAL HORMUSJI MEHTA, General Manager of Messrs. T. R. Pratt (Bombay) Limited, Bombay ..... Plaintiff.
Versus
GOVIND SADASHIV PATHAK, of Nasik, Hindu, Inhabitant, a sub-dealer in motor-cars and trucks, residing and carrying on business at Nasik .. Defendant.

To,
Mr. GOVIND SADASHIV PATHAK.

The Defendant abovenamed.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the Plaintiff has filed this suit against you under Order XXXVII, Rule 2 of the Civil Procedure Code for Rs. 3,909|2|- being principal and interest due under two writings, dated respectively the 4th and 10th June, 1930, passed by you in favour of the Plaintiff and Messrs. T.R. Pratt (Bombay), Limited, respectively AND you are hereby summoned to apply to this Court within 10 days from the date of the publication hereof (exclusive of such date) for leave to appear and to defend the suit. In default, the plaintiff will be entitled to obtain a Decree as aforesaid and Rs. 200 for costs. Leave to defend can be obtained on an application made within the aforesaid time to the Sitting Judge in Chambers upon paying into Court the sum mentioned above or upon an affidavit disclosing such facts which may be sufficient to support the said application.

Dated this 12th day of Oct. 1931.
(Sd.) H. A. VAKIL,
For Prothonotary & Senior Master.
Messrs. J.S. RUTNAGUR & CO., Plaintiff's Attorneys.
4020.

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DR. PAUL'S VIM PILLS

The Scientific Medicine for NERVOUS DEBILITY, ORGANIC WEAKNESS, LOW VITALITY.. HEADACHE, PALPITATION OF THE HEART, SPERMATORRHOEA, etc.. etc. They are like Magic. These Pills increase Memory. Brain Power, and Nerve Power. Take Dr. Paul's Vim Pills and support Indian Industry. Don't buy Foreign Medicines.

Price Rs. 2 Per Phial. Treatment for 15 Days.

S. PAUL & CO., Chemists. 4. Hospital Street, Dharamtola, Calcutta. To be had at:—Madhav Agency. MOHAN Building, Girgaon. S. Roy & Co.. Thakurdwar; Hardinge & Co., Charni Road Jn., Grant Road, Akbarally Ebrahimji. 20-22, Gunbow Street, Fort, and H. H. Jethabhai & Co., Sitaram Building. Crawford Market, Bombay. Ask for Dr. Paul's Vim Pills at above places.

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Commissariat Building, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

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A JAPANESE PLEA FOR WORLD COOPERATION

"THE WEST, HAS TAUGHT THE EAST THE USE OF MILITARY FORCE"

The following address before a Conference of American industrialists by Mr. Yukis Ozaki. a veterian Japanese politician, will be read with interest. Mr. Ozaki has been Minister of Justice, Mayor of Tokyo and has been a member of the Japanese Parliament since its inauguration forty years ago.

At the time when we are troubling our friends all over the world with the unfortunate incidents in Manchuria, I feel rather awkward to talk about peace and friendship between the nations. But the Sino-Japanese conflict is only a temporary question, while what I want to say has longer duration.

You are the richest and perhaps the most powerful nation in the world at present. Every country, near and far, must be either jealous of or afraid of you more or less, even if you behave in the most friendly spirit toward them.

In the present state of our civilisation, no nation can have a true and permanent friend. If it is weak, it is despised; if it is strong, it is feared. Hence all kinds of armaments, alliances and double-dealings.

PROGRESS AND FRIENDSHIP.

My country was much poorer and weaker at the end of the last century. Though she might have been despised by them in their hearts, still she was made much of by America, admired by China, and courted by both Russia and England, which resulted in the Anglo-Japanese alliance. We never stood in a better position than at that time, internationally.

Now that we have made some progress in industries and armaments, we have no true friend as a nation. The United States of America wants to defend Hawaii and the Philippines; England has built a naval base at Singapore to defend India or Australia. But to defend against whom, if not against Japan? Such is the fate of a nation! If you blame us for being militaristic, I can remind you that it was you, the Occidental nations, who made us militaristic.

On this occasion for cultivating real friendship, I might be allowed to speak most frankly instead of in diplomatic language. While we were very peaceful composing poems, cultivating flower arrangement, studying incense burning; in a word, when we were addicted to things artistic and beautiful, you did not give us a place even among third-rate powers. It is only after we adopted the English method of training men for the navy, and the German system for the army, and had won two wars against the two biggest nations of the world that you Americans and the Europeans accepted us on an equal footing. This is only to tell you the truth, and not meant for criticism at all.

EMPIRES FOUNDED ON MIGHT. NOT RIGHT.

All empires or nations are founded on might, instead of right. Unless this fundamental condition of the existence of nations is reformed, the unfriendly spirit toward each other cannot be eradicated. Let us try to make all the nations of the world stand on a moral basis by accepting the International Court of Justice and by changing the educational system from a narrow nationalism. All nations ought to stand on the basis of friendship and good-will instead of jealousy and enmity. Peace and security can only be obtained through friendship.

Canada and the United States have more than 3,000 miles of frontier practically without any kind of defense on either side, yet they have no fear of each other and feel secure. This good example can be followed by the other nations of the world.

While the world was larger owing to the lack of many kinds of communications, one nation could prosper at the expense of another. But now that the world has become very much smaller—perhaps one-tenth of what it used to be at the beginning of the present century—and destructive weapons of war a hundred times more effective, no nation can live and prosper by being an enemy to the other.

NATIONALISM AND SELFISHNESS.

But as long as human beings are brought up with the doctrine of narrow nationalism instead of internationalism, the sentiment of true friendship can never grow satisfactorily. Even the most upright and the kindest people become quite selfish and unreasonable when they are governed by a national sentiment. This fact was amply proved by Christian dignitaries who prayed only for the victory of their own nations during the war.

Nationalism was very useful in an old world, as feudalism was useful in a still older world, but now that the world has become so small the narrow kind of nationalism is out of date. It must be fundamentally improved, though not abolished altogether, like feudalism. Everything is getting internationalised except the human heart. True friendship can only be cultivated through internationalism.—"New York Times".

SIND DEMANDS CONTROL OVER ARMY AND FINANCE

Nationalist Muslim Party Declares, It Has No Confidence In R. T. C Govt Delegates

(From Our Correspondent).
KARACHI, Nov. 29.

A meeting of the Managing Committee of the Sind Muslim Nationalist Party was held at the office of Mr. Abdul Jabar, Pleader, Hyderabad, to consider the present political situation in the country.

A resolution was passed declaring lack of confidence in the Government elected delegates of the Round Table Conference with the exception of the Congress representatives and Sir Ali Imam. They had specially no faith in those delegates who in communal matters were pursuing a policy against the Muslim Nationalist policy and regardless of the interests of the country were not arriving at a compromise. The Sind Muslim Nationalist Party, therefore, did not bind itself with any decision which may be reached by these communalists.

CONTROL OVER ARMY AND FINANCE.

In another resolution the Sind Muslim Nationalist Party declared that no constitution, which did not give control over the Army, the Foreign Affairs and the Finance of India and responsibility in the Centre, would be acceptable to them.

SEPARATION OF SIND.

The Party declared that notwithstanding the report of the Sind Financial Enquiry Committee it reiterates its previous resolution in favour of Sind Separation. It was of opinion that the figures shown by the Sind Financial Committee had not received proper consideration and besides no attention had yet been paid to the measures of retrenchment. It, therefore, thought that another Advisory Committee should be appointed to examine again the financial position.

CONFERENCE POSTPONED.

It was also decided that in view of the present disturbed political conditions to postpone the proposed session of the Sind Muslim National Conference after the end of the Round Table Conference.

PURI CONGRESS

Volunteers' Training Camp

(From A Correspondent)
PURI. Nov. 30.

The Giri maidan on the beach was the scene of a seething mass of humanity to witness the demonstration of lathi play of volunteers.

A crowded programme among others including flag base construction, by lady volunteers, flag hoisting by the Chairman, foot drill, dagger play in self defence and free fight by lady cadets, lathi play, Asams of twenty varieties and namaskar, exercises, circle play, defence and some items of camp life were gone through very ably and efficiently.

The Fragrance is not the Perfume's — it is Yours!

If they compliment your perfume, it has only half succeeded! Change to *"4711"* Tosca and they will compliment you. For a perfume should be unobtrusive — should subtly accentuate your own charm. *"4711"* Tosca does just that and so enjoys an increasing vogue among really smart women.

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"4711" **Tosca Vanishing Cream — the perfect foundation for powder.**

"4711" **Tosca Toilet Soap • *"4711"* Tosca Face Powder.**

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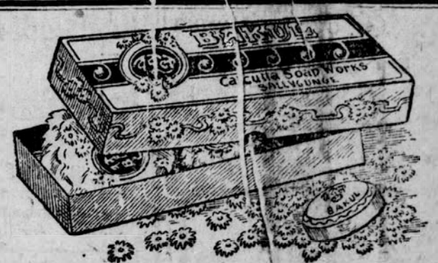

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Note: A reward of Rs. 1,000 would be awarded to any one challenging my statement.

Prof. G. SHUNKER,
Post Box No. 72, Lahore.

HAIR KILLER

Buy a bottle of "Destroyer" that will remove all ugly and superfluous hair in three minutes. "Destroyer" completely extracts the hair root thus preventing further growth. "Destroyer" leaves the skin soft, supple and smooth as child's. It has no harmful effect. Causes no irritation. Price each bottle Rs. 3 only.

N. B.—Rupees one hundred awarded as prize to any one proving it as useless.

Manager, GULZAR TRADING AGENCY.
Post Box No. 72, Lahore.

YOUR LUCK IN YOUR HAND

Only Astrology predicted the date of death of Queen Victoria and King Edward VII and the terrible destiny of late Czar of Russia and many other predictions through Astrology. Send us a post card with the exact time of your writing together with your name and address. And you will be furnished with an accurate account of your forthcoming 12 months, showing among other things your age, Marriage, issues, profits and loss in business, promotion, reduction, love, happiness and bodily ailment for Re. 1/- only. Life reading Rs. 3/- only.

Directions will also be sent for unlucky affairs.

N. B.—A reward of Rs. Five hundred will be given to any one challenging our statement.

THE AMERICAN CHAMBER OF ASTROLOGY,
P. B. No. 9, LAHORE.

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PREPARATION FOR ENSUING CONGRESS.

Site Christened "Gopabandhu Nagar."

180 FT. HIGH NATIONAL FLAG.

The Publicity Officer of the 46th Indian National Congress (Puri Session) in the course of a statement writes:—

The special feature of the Puri Congress is that it is being held on the shoal of the Bay of Bengal in an open space on the South-West of Puri. The Congress site has been christened Gopabandhu Nagar, in honour to the late Pt. Gopabandhu Das, the great leader of Utkal. The Exhibition Pandal has been named after Lalaji, i.e. Lajpat Exhibition. So is the park named after Mahatmaji—Gandni Park. The Hospital takes the name of Chittaranjan Hospital. The roads have been named after Tilak, Gokha'e, Ansari, Malaviya and Naoroji.

The Reception Committee is making arrangement for the accommodation of 12,000 persons. Besides this, there are at least 30 Dharmasalas which can accommodate at least 7,000. The lodging houses have accommodation for 10,000. There are decent hotels also which can accommodate several thousands. We confidently hope there would not be any congestion in the accommodation for the delegates and visitors to the Congress.

THE PANDAL.

The pandal is 800 ft. by 900 ft. It can easily accommodate from 50 to 55000 persons. Its main gateway is nearly 300 ft. from the watermark of the Bay of Bengal, which extends on the South. The dias is on the north of the pendal and the President would sit facing the sea. The piece of land which falls between the pandal and the sea with leaders' camps on the West and the Reception Committee Office on the East shall be known as the Gandhi Park on the north centre of which a National Flag shall be hoisted. The Flag Staff shall be 180 ft. high. There shall be accommodation for nearly 10,000 persons to stand and join the Flag Salutation Ceremony.

MAHATMAJI'S CAMP.

On the west of this shoal is Mahatmaji's Camp as well as President's. Mahatmaji's is towards the sea, i.e., on the south. Leaders' Camp is on the east centre, i.e., on the west of the Gandhi Park. On the east of the Park there is the Reception Committee Office: to its east is the Congress Hospital. On the extreme east is the Camp for the Press Representatives. On the west of the pandal there is the location for ordinary cottage and for the Subjects Committee meeting. To wards its immediate west is the Volunteers' Camp, lady Volunteers being housed separately on the south. There is accommodation for nearly 150 lady Volunteers and 1800 male Volunteers. The piece of land which separates the male Volunteers' Camp from the female Volunteers' Camp has been arranged to provide as the lady's kitchen. For the sake of convenience lady's kitchen has been separated from the general kitchen.

THE EXHIBITION GROUND

On the south east of the pendal there is the ground for the Congress Exhibition. 72 stalls are meant for the demonstrations of the All-India Spinners' Association and 4 demonstration stalls for general purposes. For other exhibitions there are nearly 250 stalls more. On the west of the Exhibition pandal, there is the Market. On its extreme west are the Post Office, Enquiry Office, Railway Office. On the south-eastern corner of the Congress pandal there is the Ticket Office. On the south of the Exhibition pandal, the whole space is provided for motor and carriage stand.

On the north and north-west of the Congress pandal, there are camps for the delegates. Arrangement for bath and latrines has been made for the different groups of the delegates. East of the delegates' camp is the general kitchen, dining hall, pantry and store.

VOLUNTEER ORGANISATION IN UTKAL.

Utkal is taking a very keen interest in the volunteer organisation. Under the command and guidance of Mr. Mukundarao of Bombay, the first camp was opened in Cuttack with only 20 cadets out of whom only one was a lady. After the first batch completed their training, four camps were opened in Utkal,—one in Balasore, another at Cuttack and two at Puri, one of the two being solely meant for ladies. The response from the general public was very satisfactory; and as a result, the rush of candidates seeking admission was so great that particular care had to be taken in the selection of freshers. The trained cadets of the first camp were appointed officers in these camps. Nearly 200 persons have been already trained and out of them 30 are females.

As the Puri Congress is drawing near, the Sena-Nayak, Sjt. Harekrishna Mahtab and Sjt. Balsavar have decided to open small camps of 25 cadets each with selected volunteers already trained as officers. 30 such branch camps are to be opened.

BOMBAY'S HELP TO NASIK SATYAGRAHA

Caste Hindus To Boycott Pilgrimage

PUBLIC MEETING AT CONGRESS HOUSE

How Bombay can help Nasik Temple Entry Satyagraha was explained by Mr. Govindrao Deshpande, Secretary of the Nasik District Congress Committee at a largely attended public meeting at the Congress House on Monday evening.

The meeting was held under the auspices of the Girgaum District Congress Committee, Mrs. Lilavati Munshi presiding.

UNTOUCHABILITY HAS NO RELIGIOUS SANCTION.

Mr. Deshpande spoke at length on the insjustices done to the so-called untouchables and the inequalities under which they were working. He pointed how the treatment meted out to them was contrary to all cannons of religion and humanity and emphasised that untouchability as at present observed had no religious sanction.

The speaker contended that a people who treated sixty millions of their fellow-countrymen as untouchables and denied them ordinary human rights had no right to claim freedom and even if they were able to win freedom they would not be able to enjoy it. He thought that by according a fair treatment to the untouchables, the caste Hindus would be doing greater service to themselves than to the untouchables. He assured the audience that the untouchables were no more in need of the outsiders help. There was sufficient awakening among them and without any outside help they would be able to achieve their object.

PART BOMBAY CAN PLAY.

Explaining how Bombay could help the Nasik Temple Entry Satyagraha, the speaker recalled the glorious part played by Bombay and especially the women of Bombay in the last Civil Disobedience movement and said that if Bombay gave a proper lead in this respect it would be followed by the whole of Maharashtra and would ultimately help to solve the question all over the country. He said that the Satyagrahis at Nasik were not in need of volunteers as almost every untouchable man and woman was ready to offer himself or herself as a Satyagrahi volunteer. Whas they needed more than men was monetary help and he appealed to the philanthropic public of Bombay to lend financial support to the movement. Another service which Bombay could render to the Satyagraha was to decide that no caste Hindu should go on a pilgrimage to Nasik unless the temple was thrown open to the untouchables. The speaker emphasised that such a resolve on the part of people in Bombay would affect the priest class and would also give a right lead to other districts in the province. The speaker also appealed to the Nationalist press to counteract the propaganda carried on by Anglo-Indian papers against the movement.

SERIES OF SEARCHES IN CAWNPORE.

Congress Secretary's Residence Also Searched.

(From Our Correspondent.)

CAWNPORE, Dec. 2.

The Cawnpore Police raided no less than fourteen houses in Cawnpore in search of revolutionaries and incriminatory material since 12 noon to-day. Information received so far includes residences of Congress Secretary Lala Peareylal Agarwal, Youth League Vice-President Pt. Jagdambaprasad, Misra, Hitaishi and Messrs. Mahabir Pande of Generalganj, Jageshwarpd, Anvarganj, Rameshwar alias Ramesh Badshahinaka, Kapurchand Gupta Hulganj Madanmohan Tandon, Filkhana Canni'al Pande, Dabhai Gangashai, Chaube's Hindustan Washing Co., Parasnath Misra Chauk, Chandrasen Gokaranath Purana Cawnpore, Mannilal, Badshahinaka and Krishenlal Agarwal of Generalganj. Pictures of late Mr. Chandrashekar Azad and other literature was taken away by the Police from several places. Empty cartridge and spear were however recovered from the last named Krishnalal Agarwal who was arrested, and subsequently released on bail of Rs. 1,000.

SEARCHES CONNECTED WITH MURDER.

These searches are regarded here to be somehow connected with the recent attempt at Orai to murder on the night of November 24, last Birbhadra Tewari of Cawnpore now residing there by one Rameshwar, younger brother of Manilal Sutwala of Generalganj, Cawnpore, aged 17.

MORE ARRESTS IN DHRANGADHRA.

Villagers Beaten In Lock-up?

(From Our Correspondent.)

RAJKOT, Dec. 2.

Every village of Dhrangadhra State presents a dull appearance. Several houses were searched this week but nothing incriminating was found. The State authorities have kept a strict watch over the movements of all the 67 witnesses that appeared before the non-official inquiry committee into Dhrangadhra police excesses. Of these, 3 who recently went to Dhrangadhra were immediately put under arrest and were removed to the Central Jail.

Fearing the spread of discontent in Rajsamnur Mahal, Dewan Saheb Mausinhji and the Revenue Commissioner went there and sent for villagers of all the places. It is understood the villagers of Chandrasar begged of them to allow them to approach Maharajah Saheb for redress of their grievances, whereupon Dewan Mansinhji lost his temper and ordered them to be kept in police custody where it is alleged they were beaten.

Money is pouring in from all corner of India. The contributions received so far, amount to Rs. 5146-2-3.

The Agency authorities recently issued an ordinance forbidding every form of demonstration either by procession or speeces against Dhrangadhra Durbar.

Co-operative Swadeshi Store In Aden

(From Our Correspondent).

ADEN, Nov. 26.

The Swadeshi Bhandar of the Swadeshi Pracharak Sangh was opened on the Hindu New Year day by Mr. Tivari. It is run on a co-operative basis. The members have subscribed for it. Mr. Tivari has donated the sum of Rs. 1,000 to it. The goods are sold without profit.

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SWARAJ CAN TOLERATE "NO RACIAL DISCRIMINATION."

MAHATMAJI'S EXPOSITION OF CONGRESS VIEW REGARDING FINANCIAL SAFEGUARDS

At the meeting of the Federal Structure Committee on November 19 Mahatma Gandhi placed before it the Congress view regarding the claim of British Merchants in India for financial safeguards in the future Indian Constitution. He dissented emphatically from the resolution arrived at by the Round Table Conference last year and emphasised that the only discrimination desired was one "in favour of famishing Indians". The following is the full text of his speech:—Mahatmaji said:—

Lord Chancellor and friends, I would like to tender my congratulations to Mr. Benthall on his very temperate statement. and I wish that he could have seen his way not to spoil that admirable statement by importing two sentiments. One sentiment expressed by him was practically that Europeans or Britishers claimed what they are claiming because of their having conferred certain benefits on India. I wish that he could have omitted this opinion, but having expressed it there should have been no surprise expressed. as was expressed by Lord Reading, that there was a courteous retort from Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, and now, as we have heard, reinforced by Sir Phiroze Sethna. I wish also that he could have omitted the threat that has been used in that statement on behalf of the great corporation that he represents. He said that the European support to the national demand was conditional upon Indian nationalists accepting the demands of the European community expressed by Mr. Benthall, as also—not stated in this statement but we had it unfortunately a few days ago—the separatist tendency expressed in the demand for a separate electorate, and their joining that separatist combination about which it was my painful position to speak the other day.

LAST YEAR'S RESOLUTION.

I have endeavoured to study the resolution passed at the last Conference. I want to read that resolution again, although you are familiar with it, because I shall want to say a few things in connection with that resolution. "At the instance of the British commercial community the principle was generally agreed that there should be no discrimination between the rights of the British commercial community firms and companies trading in India and the rights of Indian-born subjects." The rest I need not read.

EMPHATIC DISSENT.

I am extremely sorry, in spite of the great regard and respect I entertain for Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. Jayakar, to have to dissent from this sweeping resolution. I was therefore delighted yesterday when Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru readily admitted that it was vague and that it was susceptible of improvement. You will see the general character of this resolution if you will carefully study it. There is to be no discrimination between the rights of the British mercantile community, firms and companies trading in India and the rights of Indian born subjects. If I have interpreted this correctly, I think that it is a terrific thing, and for one could not possibly commit the Congress to a resolution of this character, much less commit the future Government of India.

There is here no qualification whatsoever. The rights of the British commercial community are to stand on exactly the same footing as those of Indian born subjects. Therefore it is not as if there is to be any racial discrimination, or anything of that kind; here the British commercial community enjoy absolutely the same rights as Indian born subjects. I want to state, with all the emphasis that I can command, that I could not even endorse the formula that the rights of all Indian born subjects themselves could even be guaranteed or equal. I shall show you the reason presently.

I think that you will readily grant that the future Government of India would be constantly obliged (to use the admirable phrase used just now by Sir Phiroze Sethna) in order to equalise conditions to do what the existing Government has neglected to do, namely continually to discriminate in favour of the famishing Indians against those who have been blest by nature or by the Government themselves with riches and other privileges. It will be necessary for the future Government, perhaps, to provide quarters free for labour, and the monied men of India might say "If you provide quarters for them you should give corresponding grants to us, although we do not require quarters of that nature." It would undoubtedly be discrimination in favour of the poor people, and the monied men might then say, according to this formula, that it would be discrimination against them.

I, therefore venture to suggest that this sweeping formula cannot possibly be accepted by us in this Conference when we are trying to assist His Majesty's Government—in so far as they will accept our assistance—in shaping the future Constitution of India.

NO RACIAL DISCRIMINATION.

But having said this I want to associate myself completely with the British merchants and European houses in their legitimate demand that there should be no racial discrimination. I who had to fight the great South African Government for over 20 years in order to resist their colour bars and their discriminating legislation directed against Indians as such could be no party to discrimination of that character against the British friends who are at present in India or who may in future seek entry. I speak on behalf of the Congress also. The Congress too holds the same view.

SUGGESTED FORMULA.

Therefore instead of this I would suggest a formula somewhat on these lines, a formula for which I had the pleasure and privilege of fighting General Smuts for a number of years I would suggest therefore this formula. It may be capable of improvement but I simply suggest this for the consideration of this Committee and especially for the consideration of European friends: "No disqualification not suffered by Indian-born citizens of the State shall be imposed upon any persons lawfully residing in or entering India merely"—I emphasise the word "merely"—"on the ground of race, colour or religion." I think that this is an all-satisfying formula. No Government could possibly go beyond this I want to deal briefly with the implications of this and the implications of this, are, I am sorry to say, different from the deductions that Lord Reading drew or sought to draw from last year's formula. There would be no discrimination in this formula against a single Britisher or for that matter against a single European. I propose here to draw no distinction whatever between Britishers or other Europeans or Americans or Japanese. I would not copy the model of the British Colonies or the British Dominions which have in my humble opinion disfigured their Statute Books by importing legislation essentially based upon distinctions of colour and race.

WHAT FREE INDIA CAN DO.

India free, I would love to think would give a different kind of lesson and set a different kind of example to the whole world. I would not wish India to live a life of complete isolation whereby it would live in water-tight compartments and allow nobody to enter her borders or to trade within her borders. But, having said that, I have in my own mind many things that I would have to do to repeat that expression: in order to equalise conditions. I am afraid that for years to come India would be engaged in passing legislation in order to raise the downtrodden, the fallen, from the mire into which they have been sunk by the capitalists, by the landlords, by the so-called higher classes, and then, subsequently and scientifically, by the British rulers. If we are to lift these people from the mire, then it would be the bounden duty of the National Government of India, in order to set its houses in order, continually to give preference to these people and even free them from the burdens under which they are being crushed. And if the landlords, Zamindars, monied men and those who are to-day enjoying privileges—I do not care whether they are Europeans or Indians—if they find that they are discriminated against, I shall sympathise with them, but I will not be able to help them, even if I could possibly do so, because I would seek their assistance in that process, and without their assistance it would not be possible to raise these people out of the mire

THE UNTOUCHABLES.

Look at the condition, if you will of the untouchables, if the law comes to their assistance and sets apart miles of territory. At the present moment hey hold no land: at the present moment they are absolutely living at the mercy of the so-called higher castes, and also, let me say, at the mercy of the State. They can be removed from one quarter to another without complaint, and without being able to seek the assistance of law. Well, the first act of the Legislature will then be to see that, in order somewhat to equalise conditions, these people are given grants freely.

From whose pockets are these grants to come? Not from the pockets of Heaven. Heaven is not going to drop for the sake of the State. They will naturally come from the monied classes, including the Europeans. Will they say that this is discrimination? They will be able to say that this is no discrimination against them because they are Europeans; it will be discrimination against them because they have got money and the others have got no money. It will be, therefore a battle between the haves and the have-nots; and if that is what is feared, I am afraid the National Government will not be able to come into being if all these classes hold the pistol at the heads of these dumb millions and say: "You shall not have a Government of your own unless you guarantee our possessions and our rights."

I think I have given sufficiently an indication of what the Congress stands for; of the implications of this formula that I have suggested. On no account will they find that there has been discrimination against them because they are English or because they are Europeans or Japanese or anything.

The grounds that will be applicable to them for discrimination will be also the grounds for discrimination against Indian-born citizens, and therefore I have got another formula also, hurriedly drafted because I drafted it here as I was listening to Lord Reading and as I was listening to Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru.

ANOTHER FORMULA.

The second formula that I have got with me is in connection with existing rights:

"No existing interest legitimately acquired, and not being in conflict with the best interests of the nation in general, shall be interfered with except in accordance with the law applicable to such interests."

Here, too, I would explain shortly what I have in mind. I certainly have in mind what you find in the Congress resolution in connection with the taking over by the incoming Government of obligations that are being to-day discharged by the British Government, just as we claim that these obligations must be examined by an impartial tribunal before they are taken over by us. There is no question, therefore, of repudiation but merely of taking over under examination, under audit. Similarly, we have, some of us here some of us who have made a study of the privileges and the monopolies enjoyed by Europeans, but let it not be merely Europeans; they are Indians I have undoubtedly several Indians in mind—who are to-day in possession of land which has been practically given away to them not for any service rendered to the nation but for some service rendered, I cannot even say to the Government, because I do not think that the Government has benefited but to some official.

THAT WHITE ELEPHANT—"NEW DELHI."

Then you have "not being in conflict with the best interests of the nation." I have in mind certain monopolies, legitimately acquired unquestionably, but which have been brought into being in conflict with the best interests of the nation. Let me give you an illustration which will amuse you somewhat, but which is on new ground. Take this white elephant which is called New Delhi. (Laughter). Crores) have been spent upon it. Suppose that the future Government comes to the conclusion that this white elephant, seeing that we have got it, ought to be turned to some use. (Laughter). Imagine that in Old Delhi there is a plague of cholera going on, and we want hospitals for the poor people. What are we to do? Do you suppose the National Government will be able to build hospitals, and so on? Nothing of the kind. We will take charge of those buildings and put these plague-stricken people in them and use them as hospitals, because I contend that those buildings are in conflict with the best interests of the nation. They do not represent the millions of India. They may be representative of the monied men who are sitting at the table; they may be representative of His Highness the Nawab Sahib of Bhopal or of Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas or of Sir Phiroze Sethna or of Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, but they are not representative of those who lack even anywhere to sleep and have not even a crust of bread to eat. If the National Government comes to the conclusion that that place is unnecessary, no matter what interests are concerned they will be dispossessed, and they will be dispossessed, I may tell you, without any compensation (Laughter), because if you want this Government to pay compensation it will have to rob Peter to pay Paul, and that would be impossible.

THE BITTER PILL.

I am trying to humour you in order to present this bitter pill, for it is a bitter pill which has got to be swallowed if a Government as Congress conceives it comes into being. I have no desire to deceive you; I have no desire, in order to take away something

(Continued on next Page.)

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"DISCRIMINATE IN FAVOUR OF FAMISHING INDIANS."

(Continued from previous page.)

from here, to deceive you into the belief that everything will be quite alright. I want, on behalf of the Congress, to lay all the cards on the table. I want no mental reservation of any description whatsoever; and then if the Congress position is acceptable, nothing will please me better, but, if that position is not acceptable, if to-day I feel I cannot possibly touch your hearts and cannot carry you with me, then the Congress must continue to wander and must continue the process of proselytisation until you are all converted and allow the million of India to feel that at last they have got a National Government.

DIFFERENTIAL TREATMENT AT TRIALS.

Up to now, no one has said a word in connection with two lines which appear at the end of this resolution, namely: "It was agreed that the existing rights of the European community in India in regard to criminal trials should be maintained."

I must confess that I have not been able to study all the implications of it. I am glad to be able to say that for some days I have been engaged in carrying on friendly—absolutely friendly—and private conversations with Sir Hubert Carr, Mr. Benthall and some friends. I was discussing this very theme with them and I asked them to tell me what these two things meant and they said it was the same thing for the other communities. I have not ascertained what is the meaning of the same thing for the other communities. It means, I suppose, that the other communities also may demand their own jury. This refers to trial by jury. I am afraid I cannot possibly endorse this formula.

Mr. JINNAH: May I correct you, Mr. Gandhi. It refers not only to juries but to the tribunals, the tribunals which will try Europeans and Indians, and there are many other distinctions. It is not merely the jury.

GANDHIJI: I did not know that. That is why I said I had not studied it. If there is something more you will pardon my ignorance but I could not possibly be a party to such reservations. I think that a National Government cannot possibly be shut in by these restrictions. All the communities to-day who will be the future Indian nation must start with good-will, must start with mutual trust or not at all. If we are told that we cannot possibly have responsible government that will be a state of things understandable. We can all understand that. But we are told there must be all these reservations and safeguards. It would not be liberty and responsible government but it would be all safeguards. Safeguards would eat away the whole of the Government. I was trying this morning to find something analogous and I came to the conclusion that if all these safeguards are to be granted and all the talk here takes concrete shape and we are told that we are to get responsible government it will be almost on a par with the responsible government that prisoners have in their jails. They too have complete independence immediately the cell door is locked and the jailor goes. The prisoners inside that cell about 10 ft. square or 7 ft. by 3 ft. have complete independence. I do not ask for that kind of complete independence, with the jailors safeguarding comfortably their own rights.

AN APPEAL.

Therefore I appeal to our European friends that they should withdraw this idea of safeguarding their rights. I venture to suggest that the two formulae that I have put forward should be adopted. You may cut them about in any manner you like. If the wording is not satisfactory by all means suggest some other wording. But outside these formulae of a negative character whereby there is no bar sinister placed against you I venture to say you may not—shall I say dare not—ask for more. So much with reference to existing interests and future trade. Mr. Jayakar was talking yesterday about key industries and I propose to associate myself entirely with the sentiments that he expressed. I do not think that I need take up your time by talking of what importance Congress attaches to key industries. The Congress conception is that if the key industries are not taken over by the State itself the State at least will have a predominant say in the conduct and administration and development of the key industries. A poor undeveloped country like India is not to be judged as a highly developed individualist Island like Great Britain may be. What is good for Great Britain to-day is in my opinion in many respects poison for India. India has got to develop her own economics, her own policy, her own method of dealing with her industries and everything else. Therefore, so far as the key industries are concerned, I am afraid that not merely the Britishers but many will feel that they are not having fair-play. But I do not know what is the meaning of "fair-play" against a State.

COASTAL SHIPPING.

And then about Coastal trade too, the Congress undoubtedly has the greatest sympathy with the desire to develop coastal trade; but there if in the Bill or in any approach to this proposition about the coastal trade there is any discrimination against Europeans as such, I will join hands with the Europeans and fight that Bill or the proposal which discriminates against Englishmen because they are Englishmen. But there are these vast interests that have come into being. I have travelled fairly frequently up the great river ways of Bengal and I have travelled years ago up the Irrawady. I know something of that. By concessions, privileges, favours, whatever you call them, these huge corporations have built up industries, built up companies and built up a trade which does not admit of any opposition whatsoever.

Some of you may have heard of a budding company between Chittagong and Rangoon. The Directors of that Company, poor struggling Mussalmans, came to me in Rangoon and asked me if I could do anything. My whole heart went out to them, but there was nothing to be done. What could be done? There is the mighty British India Steam Navigation Company simply underselling this budding company and practically taking the passengers without any passage money at all. I could quote instance after instance of that character. Therefore it is not because it is a British company. If it were an Indian company that had usurped this thing it would be the same. Supposing an Indian company was taking away capital, as to-day we have Indians who instead of investing their capital in India invest their capital or invest their monies outside India. Imagine that there was a huge Indian Corporation, that was taking away all its profits and investing them in some other parts of the world, fearing that the National Government was not going along a correct policy, and therefore in order to keep their money intact they were taking away that money outside. Go a little step further with me and say that these Indian Directors in order to organise in a most scientific and finished and perfect manner brought all the European that they could bring there and not allow these struggling nations to come into being, I certainly have something to say and have legislation in order to protect the companies like the Chittagong company. They could not even float their ships along the Irrawaddy. They gave me chapter and verse in order to assure me that it became utterly impossible; they could not get their licenses, they could not get the ordinary facilities that one is entitled to. Every one of us knows what money can buy, what prestige can buy, and when such prestige is built up which kills all the saplings it becomes necessary then to use the expression of Sir John Gorst which he used 42 years ago,—that it then becomes necessary to lop off the tall popples. Tall popples ought not to be allowed to crush these saplings. That is really the case on behalf of the coastal trade. It may have been clumsily worded, the Bill. That does not matter, but I think the essence of it is absolutely correct.

DEFINITION OF CITIZENSHIP.

About the citizenship, that is the last thing. Well, you have the definition from the Nehru Report. Naturally the Nehru Committee had to consider situations as they arose, and therefore there were several changes ring on the original description, but I would like this Committee to realise that the Nehru Report is—I am sorry to have to say it but it is so—to-day a back number. Even the late Pandit Motilal Nehru was obliged to say that, not because we wanted to treat that Nehru Report as a back number. The Nehru Report is undoubtedly a compromise between several positions. Though not a member of the Committee I knew exactly what was happening, because I happened at that time to be in India, to be in touch with the members of the Committee, and therefore I know something of the history of that Report and how that Committee also came into being. I am not going to weary you with the details of the history of that compromise, but, as you will see, that Report is based upon the idea that we were to have Dominion Status. Well, the Congress has taken several strides further. The Congress had to forget that Report in connection with the Hindu-Muslim-Sikh formula, as it has been obliged to forget that Report about many other things. Although the Nehru Report is a creation, or the Nehru Committee is in the first instance a creation of the Congress, I am not able, therefore, to say that we will be able to-day to swear by everything that appears there. Beyond that I do not want just now to go.

The definition of a citizen is a terrific job. I could not possibly undertake on the spur of the moment to present, as I understand the Congress mentality of to-day, what will commend itself to the Congress or what will commend itself to me. It is, as I say, a matter on which I would like to confer with Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and other friends and try to understand what is at the back of their minds, because I must confess that out of this discussion I have not been able to reach the heart of the thing. I have made the Congress position absolutely clear, that we do not want any racial discrimination, but after having cleared that position I am not called upon now to give a summary decision for the opinion of the Congress in connection with the definition of the word "citizen". Therefore I would simply say in connection with the word "citizen" that I reserve my opinion as to the definition entirely for the time being.

Having said this, I want to close with this remark. I do not despair of finding a common formula that would satisfy the European friends. The negotiations in which I was privileged to be a party are, I think, still to continue. If my presence is required I will still attend that little Committee meeting.

The idea is to enlarge it and give it a little less informal share and find out a common basis.

Inspipte of what I have said, I do not despair of finding a common formula, but, having expressed that hope, I would again hark back to the point that, so far as I can understand it, I cannot think of any detailed scheme which could be incorporated in the Constitution. What can be incorporated in the Constitution is some such formula as this, round which all kinds of rights can arise.

FEDERAL COURT.

There is no conception here, as you see, of doing anything administratively. I have expressed my own hope in connection with the Federal and Supreme Court. To me the Federal Court is the Supreme Court; it is the final Court of Appeal beyond which there would be no appeal whatsoever; it is my Privy Council and it is the palladium of liberty. It is the court to which every person who is at all aggrieved can go. A great jurist in the Transvaal and the Transvaal and South Africa generally have undoubtedly produced very great jurists—to whom I used to go for assistance when I was a youngster, once said to me, in regard to a very difficult case. "Though there may be no hope just now, I tell you that I have guided myself by one thing, or else I should not be a lawyer; the law teaches us lawyers that there is absolutely no wrong for which there is no remedy to be found in a court of law, and if judges say there is no remedy, then those judges should be immediately unseated." I say that with all deference to you, Lord Chancellor.

I, therefore, think that our European friends may rest assured that the future Federal Court will not send them away empty handed, as we expect to go away empty handed if we do not have the favour of the Ministers who are the present advisers of His Majesty. I am still hoping that we shall have their ear and get round their better side, and then we may hope to go away with something substantial in our pockets; but, whether we go away with anything substantial in our pockets or not, I hope that if the Federal Court of my dreams comes into being then the Europeans and everybody—all minorities—may rest assured that that Court will not fail them, though a puny individual like myself may fail them.

SANKEY'S THANKS.

CHAIRMAN: We are very much obliged to Mr. Gandhi for that speech. If you will allow me to say so, everybody must be impressed by the earnestness and sincerity with which he advocates his ideals, and I thank him very much indeed. Perhaps he will be good enugh to give me those two formulas.

SAPRU'S QUERIES.

SIR TEJ BAHADUR SAPRU: I should like to ask Mahatma Gandhi to explain one part of his speech, in regard to which there is some doubt in my mind. Does he propose that the National Government of the future should examine and investigate the title to property of everyone, and if so, would it be any title acquired within a certain period of time or not? What is the machinery he proposes to bring into existence for the examination of that title and does he propose to give any compensation at all, or that the National Government should simply expropriate property which according to his view or the view of the majority seemed to have been wrongfully acquired?

CHAIRMAN: You said you wanted to ask one question, and you have asked about twenty!

GANDHIJI: If you will give me permission I will certainly answer those questions, which are very legitimate questions. I have really given my view. So far as I understand, it is not intended that the administration should do the thing; everything that is done will be above board.

It will be done by legal machinery. All these claims ——

SIR TEJ BAHADUR SAPRU: That is what I want to know. What is that legal machinery to be?

GANDHIJI: I have not at the present moment thought of any limitation. I think that there is no limitation running against a wrong.

"NO TITLE SAFE."

Sir TEJ BAHADUR SAPRU: Under your National Government therefore no title in India is safe?

GANDHIJI: Under our National Government the Congress will decide these things and if there is any undue fear about these things I think it is possible to satisfy every legitimate doubt. I have no hesitation in saying that generally speaking this is a formula which should be accepted. Where complaints are made that there are legitimate rights acquired it should be open to the court of law to examine those rights. I am not going to say to-day in taking over the Government that I shall examine no rights whatsoever no titles that have been acquired.

CHAIRMAN: I think each of you will consider most carefully what the other has said and we will consider what both of you have said.

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

BHARAT SEVA MANDAL.—The second meeting of the executive Council will be held to-day (Saturday) at 8-30 p.m. S.T.) in Pratap Singh Shibir.

SHRI SAMARTHA VYAYAM MANDIR DADAR.—The atheti. performance of the students o. Shri Samatha Vyayam Mandi. Dadar, will be held to-day (Saturday) at 4 p.m. (S.T.) in an of the Mandir, Mr. V. N. Chaudavarkar Bar-at-Law will preside.

BOMBAY WOMENS' CONFERENCE:—The Bombay Women's Conference will be held to-day (Saturday) at the Malbari Memorial Hall, Seva Sadan, Gamdevi, a 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) when Miss R. Navalkar will preside.

CHRISTA SEVA SANGHA ASHRAM:—Under the auspices o. the above Ashram (opposite College of Agriculture, Mr. H. Madge of Poona will speak on "Gifts of Healing to-day (Saturday) at 6 p.m.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS:—The N. Y. K. Steamer "Kagu Maru" left Kobe for Bombay vit ports of Call on the 2nd inst. and is expected to arrive here on or about the 30th December.

SOUTH INDIAN BHAJANA SAMAJ:—The final lecture on the Dsavataram Series will be delivered by Sjt. Sreeniyasa Iyengar to-day (Saturday) from 4-30 p.m. in the Samaj Hall, when it is proposed to present the learned Pandit with a purse.

S. INDIAN CO-OP. CONSUMERS' SOCIETY LTD.—The Fifteenth Half Yearly General Meeting of the South Indian Co-Operative Consumers' Society Ltd. Matunga, will be held to-morrow (Sunday) at 8-30 a.m. (S.T.) at Nappo Hall, Matunga (G.I.P.)

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

We have received a bottle of "Himadri Snow" from Mohini Chemical Works, Post Box No. 3537, Bombay. It is a good Swadeshi product.

MAHARASHTRA MITRA MANDAL:—A meeting of the voters of F Ward will be held to-day (Saturuay) at 9 p.m. In the Reading-room of Maharashtra Mitra Mandal opposite Jain temple, Lalbaug under the presidentship of Mr. D. H. Bhagwat to consider their grievances and the coming Municipal elections.

ADULT EDUCATION CLASSES:—Miss A. B. H. G. Rustomji will begin her course in "Educational Ideals" at 5-30 p.m. to-day (Saturday) in the Wilson College. Prof. V. K. R. V. Rao will commence his course in Indian Economics at the same place at 6-30 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Superscribed Mails for Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa per extra s.s. "Gujrati" via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 3-30 p.m on Sunday the 6th inst.

Superscribed unregistered Mails for Italy and Austria per s.s. "Gange" will be closed at the General Post Office at 11 a.m. on Thursday the 10th inst.

MAHAVIRA STUDENT'S UNION—An inter-institutional debate will be held between Mahavira Student's Union and Muslim Students Union to-day (Saturday) a. 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Lecture Hall of Mahavira Jain Vidyalaya on whether or not Socialism is detrimental to Nation's development in general. Mr. Yusuf Meherally will preside.

BATLIBOI'S COMMERCE STUDENT'S UNION:—Under the auspices of the above Union, Mr. M. C. Munshi, of the School of Economics, will deliver a public lecture on "The World's Economic Dilemma and the Indian Crisis", to-day (Saturday) at 4 p.m. (S.T.) at the Hall of Batliboi's Accountancy Training Institute, Navsari Building, Hornby Road.

CONGRESS ELECTION CAMPAIGN:—Under the auspicious of the Municipal Sub-Committee of the B. P. C. C. a public meeting will be held at Parel Village Gandhi Chauk at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.) to-day (Saturday) when Mrs. Livati Munshi, Messrs. S. K. Patil. J. C. Mitra, Jhinabhai P. Joshi and others will address.

POONA JAIN CONFERENCE AND SOCIAL GATHERING.

The third annual social gathering of the Poona Jain Students' Association will be celebrated on the 6th inst. under the presidentship of Jain Dharma Bhusan Shital Prasadji at Sheth Hirachand Nemichand Degamber Jain Boarding House, Fergusson Road, Poona 4.

The Conference of the Poona Jain Youths will be held the next day, i.e. on the 7th inst.

Selections For To-day's Races

(BY "WATCHDOG")

1st RACE.
1. MARCODIA
2. WAIVERA
3. TOUT-A-COUP

2nd RACE.
1. BLACK BEAUTY
2. KANTAKA
3. FARAJ

3rd RACE.
1. SIREPHON
2. ALMA
3. RED STAR

4th RACE.
1. HAPPY WARDEN
2. TANGIERS
3. OLD ROY

5th RACE.
1. FISHPOOL
2. HOLESTONE
3. SIMON OF SALOP

6th RACE.
1. WARWICK
2. SQUARE DEAL
3. MOLLY KING

7th RACE.
1. AVELINE
2. NIGGER MINSTREL
3. CHIVALRESQUE

8th RACE.
1. GALUMPH
2. HILLCOT
3. KUM BAK

9th RACE.
1. YAWIR AWAR
2. ZEEBAR
3. LION.

TENANTS' MEETINGS AT DADAR.

Reduce Rent By 25 P. C.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Tenants' Association a meeting of the tenants of the G Ward was held in the Dhuru Hall at Dadar last Wednesday when Dr. Kharkar presided.

Dr. Kharkar showed how the Bombay Tenants' Association would do a lot of work for the interest of the tenants in the city. The following are the resolutions passed at the meeting:—(1) This public meeting of the tenants of the G ward while supporting the recommendary resolution of the Bombay Municipality to reduce the present rents by 25 p.c. urges upon the Government to give effect to it at a early date. (2) This public meeting of the tenants of the G ward urges upon the Municipal Corporation to carry out the proposed road joining the Gokhale Road to the Lady Jamshetji Road at the Tilak Bridge and urges upon them to make provision for the same in the ensuing budget.

NAVI WADI FAIR AND SWADESHI BAZAR

The New Wadi Swadeshi Bazar will be opened on Tuesday, the 8th inst. and will last for 15 days Mr. K. M. Munshi, will open it formally at 6-30 p.m. on Tuesday. There will be some interesting amusement programme and lectures by prominent Congressmen every evening. Admittance to the bazar and amusement park will absolutely free. Very few stalls are vacant now, those who wish to take stills or keep advertisement boards should see Dr. M. R. Vijtvaker, New Wadi, Dadyseth Agiari Road, between 3 to 5 p.m. and 8-30 to 10 p.m. soon.

FAREWELL TO MR. W. H NEILSON

PORT TRUST INDIAN OFFICERS' FUNCTION.

On Tuesday night, a function was held in the Willingdon Sports Club under the auspices of the Port Trust Indiar Officers' Association to bid farewell to Mr. W. H. Neilson, on the eve of his retirement.

Presenting the toast of honour, the President of the Association, Mr. B. C. Durant, stressed the vital importance of good-will amongst the officers and staff and showed how successful Mr. Neilson had been in inspiring all ranks with his own keenness for friendly intercourse.

Mr. Neilson suitably replied to the toast.

The party broke up late at night.

MAHARASHTRA YUWAK SANGH SWADESHI EXHIBITION.

A Swadeshi Bazar on a big scale under the auspices of the above Sangh will be opened at the end of December. The Exhibition will occupy the open plot under Lloyd Bridge in Poona and it is arranged to fix about 250 stalls in that area.

LAW AGAINST PRE-PUBERTY MARRIAGES IN PERSIA.

Its Enfocement.

G. K. N. writes:—

Advices from Teheran indicate that a man named Mashidi Husayn was condemned to 25 months punishment for violating the marriage law and marrying Fatehma, a minor of 12. Adequate punishment has also been awarded by the special Tribunal instituted fo adjusting marriage and divorce cases to the parents of the offending girl, who are sentenced to six months and eight days respectively.

Further, complaints having been made of marriage contracts entered into at the Port Pehlavi Enzeli) in violation of the new laws, a special Tribunal to regulate marriages was shortly to have been established in the city

Andheri Dadabhai Naoroji Institute.

The Gujrati play "Nasib-Ni-Lili" advertised for Sunday the 6th instant at Andheri by the Zorastiar artists in Aid of "the Dadabha Naoroji Memorial Institute, Andheri has been postponed 'sine die.'

Ticket holders for this play are informed that as the Institute itself is holding a musical concert at the school premise on Saturday the 19th December from 6—8 p.m. their tickets will be exchanged for fresh tickets for the concert at the office of the Institute. Cash refund will be given to those who do not wish to exchange of tickets.

CONVICTION SET ASIDE IN HIGH COURT

Bohra Merchant And Charge Of Cheating

The Hon. Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Broomfield set aside the conviction of two months rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 200 imposed on Hasanally Fatehally a Bohra merchant, by Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala, Presidency Magistrate, third court, on the charge of cheating one Hussenally Adamji. The case against the accused was that he took delivery of certain goods from the complainant Husseinally Adamji in September last and before the payment for the articles purchased, was made, he filed his schedule in the insolvency court.

Their Lordships in setting aside the conviction observed that there was no evidence to prove that the accused had dishonest intention at the time of purchasing articles To prove only that the appellant was in a strained circumstances at the time the dealing was made was not sufficient to justify a conviction.

PRIVATE CAR, BUS AND LORRY DRIVERS' UNION.

The first annual general body meeting of the above Union was held on the 16th inst. at the People's Jinnah Hall when Mr. Y. J. Meherally presided. The General Secretary Mr. C. B. Johri read the annual report, stating 'inter alia' that there were 237 members on the rolls of the Union and Rs. 1593-12-0 were received during the year under review out of which Rs. 631-15-0 were spent leaving a balance of Rs. 961-13-0 for the next year. After the annual report and yearly accounts were read and adopted Office-bearers were elected for the current year.

Among the resolutions passed are:—

That the Union should maintain an Unemployment Bureau to provide jobs for the Union members.

That the Union should run a Reading rom and Night School and thereby give education facilities to desiring members.

That the present Admission Fee to the Union of Rs. 2 be reduced to Re. 1.

WOMEN SAINIKAS OF HINDUSTANI SEVA DAL.

Sjt. Purshottam Tricumkas, Member-in-Charge, Volunteer Board, Hindustani Seva Dal Bombay Provincial Board writes:—

Along with the Women Instructors Camp which is to be opened at Matunga, at Shingani's Bungalow, it is also decided to give "Sainikas's" Trainnig to those intending to join as Sainikas. The Course of training will be of 3 weeks and the recruits will have to be in the Camp. Those intending to join will see the Member-in-Charge from 5-30 to 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House, Bombay.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL.

Lt. Col. and Mrs. P. de Fonblanque arrived at Government House, Ganeshkhind on Friday.

The Right Hon'ble David Lloyd George, Dame Margaret Lloyd George, Miss Lloyd Goerge, Dr. Nicoll and Mr. Sylvester lunched at Government House Bombay on Friday.

Lady Sykes attended the annual prize distribution of Christ Church High School, Byculla and gave away the prizes on Friday.

ALLEGED FORGERY.

Accused Alleges Blackmail.

Mr. Edward Woodfall, a journalist, formerly connected with "Advocate of India" and Mr. Kumruddin Chowdhary a Mahomedan, were remanded to police custody till 18th inst by Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla, presidency Magistrate. third court on Friday on the charge of forgery.

Inspector Achrekar of the Bombay C. I. D. who placed the accused in the court stated that one Abdul Majid Amir Miya handed to Edward Woodfall two G. P. Notes of the denomination of Rs. 10,000 and Rs. 5,000 respectively, for depositing in the Public Works Department, Secretariat, in connection with some tenders. The notes were not endorsed at the time of delivery to Woodfall in anybody's favour. Later on Abdul Majid learnt that the notes were endorsed in the name of Jawad Hussein Razani. Abdul Majid wrote to the Public Debt Office through his solicitors to stop the bonds. A complaint was then made and Woodfall and Chowdhari were arrested.

Woodfall: This is a case of blackmail so far as I am concerned. I have given to the police Razani's address at Ahmedabad."

Mr. Achrekar: "Unless we get Razani we cannot know how the bonds were disposed of."

Woodfall: "It will be very hard on one if I am not released on bail.'

Inspector Achrekar: There is no doubt that these are forgeries but by whom they were forged and under what circumstances they have been endorsed, Chowduri does not say."

Woodfall: "I am a public man and well known in Bombay."

Inspector Achrekar stated if the two persons were allowed bail, his work would be made difficult.

His Worship passed orders remanding Woodfall and Chowduri to police custody till December 11.

"CHRONICLE" GANDHI NUMBER.

Prague Journal's Appreciation

The "Prager Presse" in the course of a detailed notice of the Gandhi special number published by the "Bombay Chronicle" refers to the variety of contributions it contains reviewing the achievements of Mahatma Gandhi, and especially appreciates the photographs illustrating Gandhiji's journey to England. It notices Sit. P. B. Dutt's drawing of the Mahatma expressive of the "eternal mobility" of his expression and draws particular attention to a photograph in which Gandhi is seen carrying himself all his luggage—"a number of shawls which are to protect him from the London cold."

BHULESHWAR CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

The General Secretaries of the Bombay P. C. C. announce:

There will be a Bye-election of one seat to the B.P.C.C. from the Bhuleshwar (C-Ward) District Congress Committee

Nominations duly proposed and seconded will be received at the office of the "C" Ward. District Congress Committee till 6 p.m. (S. T.) on Monday the 14th instant. In case there are more than one nominations the election will take place on Sunday the 20th instant from 8 to 11 a. m. (S. T.) and 4 to 7 p.m (S. T.) at Chhotalal Bhuvan, 2nd Floor, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 4.

In the share market to-day jute shares ruled firm and fair turnover resulted at advancing rates. Coals were neglected with limited business passing. Teas were dull. In miscellaneous section sugar shares kept fairly steady. Others shew no change. Securities were quiet. Closing quotations were:—

Three and a half per cent paper 5 2/4; four per cent conversion loan 1916/17 84/8; five per cent loan 1945/55 91/14.

Bank: Allahabad Bank ordy. 240.

Railway: Sara Serajganj Railway 62.

Coals: Burrakur 11/3; Rangengunge 39/14.

Jutes: Anglo India 321; Auckland 205; Barangore 141; Clive 28/12; Howrah 41/10; Kamarhatty ordy. 436/8; Kankinarrah ordy. 370; Lawrence ordy. 440; Lansdowne ordy. 133; National ordy. 22/8; Northbrook ordy. 54/4; Presidency 6/8; Reliance ordy. 61/8; Standard ordy. 322 Union 418; Waverely 2/7.

Miscellaneous: Shahjahanpore Electric 6; Bengal Iron 2/12; B. I. Corporation pref. 47; Port Shipping 7/12; Cownpore Sugar ordy. 19/14; Champaran Sugar 18/8; New Savan Sugar 11; Samastipore Sugar 10/8; Hathikhira, Tea 7/8. —A. P.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.
December 4.
Mooltan, Morton, Sydney.
Comorin, Cartwright, London.
Bamora, Forsyth, Busrah.
Argenfels, Lamburg, Hamburg.
New Orleans, Lawrence, New York.
City of Florence, Jones, New York.

DEPARTURES.
December 4.
Pontypridd, Omen Hamburg.
Clan Ranold, Howley, Marmagoa.
December 5.
Mooltan, Morton, London.

LOADING.
December 4.
Steamer Pundit for Rangoon.
Steamer Argenfels for Hamburg.

ENGLISH MAIL REPORT.

S S Mooltan:—The P and O S N Coy's English mail steamer Mooltan, will sail to-day from Ballard Pier Station at about 1 p.m. for London, with the homeward mails, a general cargo and passengers.

AFRICAN MAIL REPORT.

S S Khandella:—The B I S N Coy's mail steamer Khandalla is expected to arrive here to-day at about 7 a.m. from Durban, with mails a general cargo and 535 passengers.

S S City of Florence:—The F F Campbell Coy's steamer City of Florence, arrived in harbour yesterday from New York, with a general cargo.

S S New Orleans:—The L Edward Ltd., steamer New Orleans arrived in harbour yesterday from New York, with a general cargo.

S S Bamora:—The B I S N Co.'s steamer Bamora, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busrah, with a general cargo and 65 passengers.

S S Argenfels:—The L Edward Ltd. steamer Argenfels, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hamburg, with a general cargo and 1 passenger.

EXPORTS.

S S Viceroy of India for London.—185 bales wool raw, V Oomersey; 1200 bags mowra meal; 325 bone meal manure, B Ardeshir 998579 Rs; 314488 Rs. bar gold National Bank of India; 764062 Rs. bar gold, Amersey Damodar; 225199 Rs. bar gold, Mercantile Bank of India; 242269 Rs. bar gold, 28637 Rs. gold sovereign, Netherland India Commercial Bank; 21088 Rs. bar gold, P & O Banking Corpn. Ltd.; 1003336 Rs. bar gold, T Khimji.

For New York.—153637 Rs. bar gold, National Bank of India.

For Marseilles.—191016 Rs. gold sovereign, M Sunderji.

S S Dalgoma for Dunkirk.—420 bags crushed bones, B Ardeshir & Co.

S S Castalia for Liverpool.—40 bales wool raw, Bombay Co.; 18 bales wool raw, D Sassoon & Co.; 25 bales cotton thread waste, Indian Produce Export, 20 bales cotton fly, M Narottamdas & Co., 50 bales cotton fly, M Mafatlal & Co.; 25 bales cotton fly, A L Zaveri; 50 bales cotton raw, Textile Products Ltd.; 18 cases condiments, M Poonjaji & Sons.

For Manchester.—300 bales cotton raw, Textile Products; 25 bales cotton fly, M Narottamdas & Co.

For Barcelona:—58 bales cotton raw, Vakharia & Co

S S Nordic for Hamburg.—534 bags jeowari, S M Rujgor & Co; 1211 bags linseed, Steel Bros.

For Antwerp.—680 bags linseed oil cakes, H Ramji & Co.

S S Wildenfels for Hamburg.—10 cases castings, S D Mayer; 630 bags groundnut oil cakes, Birla Bros.; 80 bales cotton fly, M Chandulal & Co.

For Rotterdom.—1318 bags groundnutseed, Birla Bros.

For Antwerp.—100 bales cotton fly, Indian Produce Exports Co.

S S City of Florence for Philadelphia.—28 bales animal skin, Shamjimal.

For New York.—2 bales woollen carpets, M M & Co.

For Boston.—1 bale woollen carpets, M M & Co.

S S New Orleans for New York.—1200 bags myrabollams, C Jivanlal & Co.

S S Arabia for Naples.—31 bales goat hair, H Hassam; 1904 bags groundnuts, Ralli Bros.; 1400 bags castorseed, K Devchand Ltd.

For Genoa.—110 bales cotton raw, Bombay Co.; 888 bags linseed, Gorio Ltd.

S S Iyo Maru for Osaka.—200 ton iron scrap, All Bros,

S S Hiyeizan Maru for Kobe.—371 bales cotton raw, V Ladha & Co.; 186 bales cotton raw, M Amersey & Co.; 196 bales cotton raw, K M Nathoo; 50 bales cotton raw, Vakharia & Co.; 300 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.

For Osaka.—100 ton old iron scrap, A Popatlal & Sons.

S S Celebus Maru for Kobe.—194 bales cotton raw, Nissho Co., Ltd; 183 bales cotton raw, A Khimji & Co.; 1171 bales cotton raw, Vakharia & Co.; 500 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co.

For Shanghai.—1904 bales cotton raw, Vakharia & Co.; 750 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co.

IMPORTS.
Bombay, Dec. 4.

S S Ozarda, Agents, M M & Co. from Vizagapatam.—150 bales gunnies.

From Tuticorin.—24 bales senna bones; 46 bales gunnies; 20 bags oorid husk; 40 bags oorid husk dust; 32 bales cotton yarn.

From Alleppey.—34 chests crepe solings; 330 chests tea; 22 bags prandu skin.

From Cochin.—68 chest tea; 10 cases crepe solings.

From Calicut.—8 cases tea; 90 bags sandal wood; 14 jottas coir yarn; 175 coils coir rope.

From Waroonga, Agents, M M & Co.; from Bassein.—25925 bags rice.

From Colombo.—20 bags copra; 5 cases pepper; 18 cases rubber.

S S Clan Ronald, Agents, J Finlay & Co.; from Manchester.—56 bales cotton yarn; 130 bales cotton piece-goods; 60 bales cotton; 45 cases machinery; 133 cases glassware; 30 cases looms; 175 drums dyes; 25 drums whale oil; 69 cases soap; 4160 bundles steel hooks; 36 bundles steel plates; 690 bundles steel bars.

From Glasgow.—366 bales newspaper; 110 cases fuse; 100 cks. chemicals; 275 cases sewing machinery; 140 cases nails; 402 cases whisky; 25 cases shovels; 33 cases bolts and nuts; 28 cases joists.

From Working ton.—927 bundles fish plates; 20000 bundles slipers.

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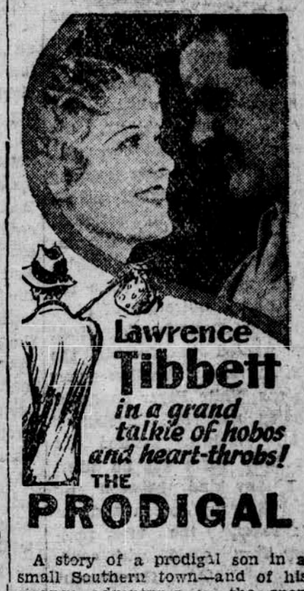

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1931.

"RE-FILL YOUR BATTERY".

It is not at all surprising that Mr. Churchill's amendment to the Premier's resolution on India has been defeated by a huge majority of 369 votes to 41 and that the main resolution is carried by the Commons without a division. A compromise between Mr. MacDonald and Sir John Simon could not but secure full support in the Commons. And when a Tory like Earl Winterton could assure the House that "there was nothing in Mr. MacDonald's announcement to which Mr. Churchill should object", the House could not but carry the resolution with an overwhelming majority. Mr. Churchill himself was quite prepared to withdraw his original motion if Government would add to their resolution the words: "And also the speech of the Secretary of State for India on December 2." That is, he wanted to give to the speech the same binding power as to the White Paper on India. But when both Mr. MacDonald and Mr. Baldwin assured the House that "there was no difference of any kind between Sir Samuel Hoare's speech and the White Paper," the most reactionary Tory could with confidence vote for Government though Mr. Churchill had gone too far to withdraw with any grace. The House accepted Government's resolution because there was little in it.

It seems to be but too true that India is outside British party politics. And the Commons' vote is but one proof of the fact. If another proof is wanted, it is furnished by Mr. Lloyd George' asking Indians still to put faith in the R. T. Conference. In his very cordial reply to the Mayor's welcome, he admits that after all these months of discussions the Conference has not yet reached any final conclusions, but he would cling to it because it has not so far broken down. After all that India has suffered under British system of administration, and what she is suffering from increasing repression in various provinces, Mr. Lloyd George, despite the ill-disguised failure of the R. T. Conference, preaches more patience and yet more patience to India, of course in all sincerity. "What you need," he says, "is patience and perseverence. There is real goodwill amongst the people of Britain towards your country. We are anxious to find a path of concord through goodwill, and it will be done." Things like this have been said since the days of Macaulay, that is, for a century. And to-day there is virtual Martial Law in Bengal; and nearly all over the land a solemn Agreement, but a few months old, is being callously flouted, without any let or hindrance from Britain.

Mahatma Gandhi, whose greatness as a man and a politician Mr. Lloyd George handsomely acknowledged, is the very embodiment of goodwill and patience and has cordially acknowledged British goodwill towards him and to some extent towards India. He has even agreed, in his latest statement, "to continue negotiations, provided Government's policy was a policy of conciliation and consultation of public opinion and if the Premier's declaration left room for the acceptance of the Congress demand." On these conditions he would advise the continuance of wholehearted co-operation. But he has no patience with the policy of frightfulness that threatens Bengal. While he is extremely anxious not to inflict any unnecessary suffering upon his countrymen, he at the same time declares most emphatically that the policy of repression, envisaged by the Bengal Ordinance, might upset all calculations and precipitate any day civil disobedience on a national scale. And as that crisis may come at any time, he calls upon the country "to re-fill the battery, so that it may be powerful enough to do its work." The warning to be prepared for the worst could not be given in more vivid or more expressive terms.

SMALLER STATES AND THE FEDERATION.

The discussions in the Federal Structure Committee regarding the representation of States in an All-India Federation were illuminating. They brought into vivid relief the self-regarding attitude of the Ruler of Bikaner and his supporters in regard to such representation. The Maharajah of Bikaner appears to be primarily concerned with adequate representation for the bigger States. And his speeches showed that the major part of this representation ought to be secured by the present members of the Chamber of Princes, leaving the smaller States practically unrepresented. This position was strongly contested by Sir Mirza Ismail. Mr. G. R. Abhyankar who watched the debate on behalf of the Indian State Subjects Delegation has described in detail in his contributions which we published on November 26 and 30, the curious position taken up by the Maharajah of Bikaner and the evasive replies he gave when Sir Akbar Hydari and some members of the British Indian Delegation desired to elicit from him what should be, in his opinion, the composition of the committee which he wanted to be appointed to investigate the question of representation. He said he would only allow the smaller States representaton on this committee "in a reasonable manner." Thus while he desired the 109 members of the Chamber of Princes to be adequately represented on the Committee, he would condescend to allow only a few seats to the much larger class of smaller second class States, who are 127 in number.

It is no wonder, therefore, that the Maharajah of Patiala has taken a very critical view of the Bikaner method of securing representation for States in the future Federation. He insists that justice should be done to the smaller States and public opinion will agree with him. But the Maharajah of Patiala should go further. He must press for adequate representation for States subjects. If the Federation is to be truly democratic the demand of the States subjects for adequate representation cannot be ignored. It is a demand which has won the wholehearted sympathy of British India and the Maharajah of Patiala, in his fight for securing justice to all classes of States, will not, we hope, forget the just claims of the States subjects; for the welfare and progress of the States depend largely on the early satisfaction of these claims.

LIP SYMPATHY

The official report for 1930 surveying the work of the Police Department in the Bombay Presidency is lavish in its praise of the force for the work it did during the Civil Disobedience movement. The police had, of course, a strenuous time but we are sure Indian policemen and officers deserve more concrete evidence of Government's appreciation of their work than mere verbal praise. Indian officers are still denied the opportunity to rise to positions of initiative and control. The higher cadre still remains overwhelmingly manned by non-Indians. The pay of the police constable is hardly such as to attract persons of a better class to the service. We want an efficient police but the efficiency can be secured by Indianising the Police Department from the top. And we must protest against the comment of our morning contemporary that the Bombay Police Force set "splendid example" because they work "under the close supervision of British officers." Apart from the underserved reflection that it casts on the few Indians who hold high posts in the Department, with a meritious record, it is high time this humbug of associating efficiency only with British supervision was given up by Anglo-India.

INCREASED FREIGHTS AND COTTON MILLS.

The Railway Board proposes to increase the freight on all goods traffic from the New Year by 15 per cent. and an appeal has been made on behalf of the Mill Industry that coal should be exempted from the increase. The new freight will hit the Ahmedabad mills which use C. P. coal and Bengal coal in good proportion. The latter averages Rs. 4-0-0 per ton at the pit and the freight alone is Rs. 10-12-0 from the mine to the factory so that the price to the mills is about Rs. 16-8-0 per ton. Against this it would be useful to compare the cost of British coal, which is at least 20 per cent. more efficient and costs Lancashire mills only Rs. 14-8-0 per ton. Even in a country like Czechoslovakia, good coal can be had at Rs. 14-12-0 per ton. The expenditure on coal is a good proportion of the cost of production of cloth. The Ahmedabad mills generally use about Rs. 9 in coal for a finished product worth Rs. 100 and the proposed increase in freight of Rs. 1-13-0 per ton would increase the cost of production by nearly one per cent. It thus comes about that, whatever protection has been given by the surcharges on import duties is being taken away in several ways, the freight on coal being the last item. There is another aspect of the problem which has to be taken into account. Coal is an Indian industry even though the better mines are all owned by European concerns in Calcutta. But it has a sturdy competitor in the form of oil fuel which has at least three advantages over coal. The first is its low cost of production which makes it possible to cut down prices heavily when required. Secondly it is much more compact and clean and lastly it need not be stored like coal, the mills having merely to order a supply whenever required. In the circumstances, it would be better in the interests of India as a whole that the freight on coal is exempted from the new increases.

Trifles.

Mr. Lloyd George's reference to Mr. Gandhi as "Mahatma" and his desire, expressed almost publicly, to possess a Gandhi cap amount to high treason. But it should not cause any undue perturbation. The Empire is not in any imminent danger.

The matter has been taken up by a Committee of (1) Mr. Thornton of Bombay, (2) Sir Percival Phillips of no permanent address for the present, (3) Mr. Villiers of Calcutta and (4) Editors (ex-officio) of Anglo-Indian newspapers.

The Committee will be presided over by the Guntur Stewart, a Companion, with the grace of God,—India, you know is a Divine trust held by Britain on behalf of the Almighty—of the Indian Empire.

The labours of the Committee, it is hoped, will meet with complete success. Mr. Lloyd George will be made to apologise, failing which (1) he will be deprived of his membership of Parliament, (2) his Gandhi cap will be confiscated and (3) he will be sent to prison for six months.

* * * * *

A Press Note on the recommendations of the Bombay Retrenchment Committee issued "with the best compliments of the Director of Public Information" contains the strange announcement that the post should be abolished as a measure of economy. It is given to few people to pronounce their own funeral oration.

* * * * *

I am sure, my friend, the Director, will live, and live long in spite of the axe. His is a sort of "charmed life." The 'pseudo-Inchcapes' seem to forget the signal services rendered by the Directorate to restore Law and Order during the hey-day of the civil disobedience movement. The battle of salt satyagraha was won, not by the police exploits in Wadala and Dharasana but by the Secretariat propaganda about the evils and risks attendant on the use of natural salt.

* * * * *

Among the classics produced by the department during the brief span of satyagraha period, the story of the dog and the police sergeant, leading to Bhendy Bazar firing, stands as a class by itself. But the valedictory—I hope it is temporary, if at all—biscuit should be awarded for "In defence of Borsad police" in which a gallant band of policeman armed with mere lathis saved the town by scattering the massed forces of women satyagrahis.

* * * * *

It is really a great disservice to the Empire to send "the Director of Information," into hibernation and—with his own compliments?

* * * * *

By the way, the announcement, as I have said, has been made "with the best compliments of the Director of Public Information." This has deeply embarrassed, among others, me. I do sincerely hope that there is no bitterness between us. Personally, I am prepared to offer "the Director of Information" a wreath of beautiful red and white roses. And with my very best compliments.

* * * * *

"We are getting back to the Elizabethan spirit of adventure"—Sir Alan Cobham.

Too true.

There are other points of similarity also. The Tory Party, for instance, is playing Elizabeth to Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's Raleigh.

The difficulty, however, is about the Armada. There is, of course, America with its Parity, but hush. Don't make any noise. The Sterling is rather gravely ill.

* * * *

The "Morning Post" and the apropos of M. Flandin's shooting trip "Daily Mail" are. I am sure, congratulating themselves on the attractions that England has offered to foreign visitors.

But grouse or partridge shooting is not the only entertainment available. The Finance Ministers of Holland Belgium and Germany, who, too, are planning a visit, will come on a West End—I mean Week-end fishing trip. A London hotel is busy converting one of its private saloons into a pond.

* * * * *

It is not known whether Sir John Simon, Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Runciman are developing fins.....

Meanwhile there is a great shortage of gold-fish which, of course, is quite all right but beside the point.

NEWSPAPERS AND THE LAW OF CONTEMPT OF COURT

TEN DON'TS

(By S. G. VELINKER.)

A recent reference to my late friend D. B. Binning's book on the Law of Contempt and Defamation in one of your contemporaries has inspired me to send you this contribution. Ignorance of Law is no excuse. That is a legal fiction and although it is also a legal maxim I wonder how many journalists really know how far-reaching is the arm of this branch of the Law. It is my purpose to explain it in simple language, so that the principles underlying it may be readily grasped and remembered. At the outset it must be stated that this branch of Law is quite distinct from the Law of libel and slander, which I hope to deal with on a subsequent occasion.

WHAT IS CONTEMPT OF COURT?

Now, contempts may be (1) of Superior Courts of Record such as High Courts in different parts of the dominions of His Majesty the King-Emperor; and, (2) of Inferior Courts.

Dealing with contempts of Superior Courts, they are either (a) Criminal contempt, or (b) Contempt in procedure.

"Criminal contempt" consists in saying or doing something which obstructs or tends to obstruct or interfere with the administration of justice. Contempt in procedure consists in disobedience of the orders, judgments or other process.

Criminal contempt causes or tends to cause a public injury; contempt in procedure, a private injury. It follows that the former is a more serious offence than the latter.

Contempts 'in facie curiae' need not be referred to here as journalism as such is not likely to be involved in it. These consist in making insulting or blasphemous remarks during a trial, interrupting the proceedings of a Court etc. Every Court has been empowered by Law to deal with these summarily.

"In R. v Gray (1900) 2 Q. B. 36 (40)" Lord Russell, C.J. laid down, that any act done or writing published which is calculated (1) to bring a Court or Judge into contempt; or (2) to lower his authority or (3) to interfere with the course of justice or a lawful process of the Court, is a contempt of Court.

TEN DON'TS.

Therefore journalists must bear in mind the following ten "Dont's".

(1) Don't publish anything that will misrepresent the proceedings of a Court.

(2) Don't publish anything that will prejudice or tend to prejudice the minds of the public or a section of the public against persons concerned as parties in cases, before the case is finally heard. Intention to prejudice the public is not at all necessary.

(3) Don't publish anything which will deter witnesses from coming forward to give evidence at a trial.

(4) Don't publish anything which will prejudice or tend to prejudice the minds of jurors.

(5) Don't comment on pending proceedings whether Civil or Criminal. "Trial by Newspapers" is a most serious contempt.

(6) Don't comment on a trial which has ended in a disagreement of the Jury rendering a new trial probable.

(7) Don't comment on a magisterial inquiry before the trial.

(8) Don't make any reflections on parties or witnesses before the conclusion of the case.

(9) Don't investigate the facts of an alleged crime and publish the result when an accused person is under trial.

(10) Don't publish the photographs of a person accused of a offence where it is reasonably clear that the question of identity may arise and such publication may tend to prejudice a fair trial. (R.v. "Daily Mirror," 1927 1 K. B. 845).

Lord Halsbury in his Laws of England (Vol. 7 P. 287) says: "It is a contempt to publish copies of the pleadings or evidence in a cause while proceedings are pending, or to publish a report of, or comments upon, proceedings which the Court has directed to be held in private. But the bare result of the proceedings may be published."

In the case of KALIDAS J. JAVERI, the Bombay High Court laid down that all proceedings in cases pending before a Court of Justice are privileged; they must not be published until the case comes on for hearing before the Court. (22 Bombay Law Reporter p. 3).

In the case of M. K. GANDHI 22, Bombay Law Reporter p. 368) the Bombay High Court has laid down that any act done or writing published, calculated (a) to obstruct or interfere with the due course of justice, or, (b) to bring a Court or the Judge of a court into contempt or, (c) to lower the authority of a Judge is contempt of Court.

WHEN IN DOUBT DON'T.

It is a safe working rule to remember that when a journalist is in doubt, whether any matter that he is about to publish will be considered a contempt of Court or not, he should refrain from publishing it; in other words 'when in doubt DON'T'. A remark or observation may at the moment of writing appear innocuous but read and considered in the light of the aggrieved party's grievance, it may seem to a judge a contempt of Court. In the well-known case of "R. V. Parke 1903 2 K.B. 432" the tendency of a trial by newspapers when a trial by one of the regular tribunals of the country is proceeding has been severely condemned, and that is the present day tendency of the Courts. The recent case of ANANTA LAL SINGH v. ALFRED HENRY WATSON AND Ors. decided by the Calcutta High Court last year (3 Criminal Law Journal p. 675), illustrates the grave risks newspapers incur of being involved in contempt proceedings even when the tendency of an article to do harm is but slight and unwitting. The facts were these. The Editor of the "Statesman" was engaged in a certain controversy with anther newspaper called "Advance" upon the question whether or not throwing of bombs and other acts of violence charged against the accused in the Chittagong case were connected with Congress activities. Mr. S. C. Bose, a Counsel of the Calcutta High Court, had some little time previously let it be known that he was withdrawing from practice at the Bar, for a time to devote his energies to the work of the Congress party. An editorial in the "Statesman" after referring to this circumstance proceeded to state: "Does the defence of those charged with terrorist outrages at Chittagong or elsewhere fall within that category viz., the category of Congress activities"? It went on to say: "When the self-appointed leader in Bengal of Congress interprets his vow of devoting himself wholely to Congress activities as

(Continued on page 14).

NOTES OF THE DAY

Filling In The Picture.

The Governor-General in Council having promulgated the latest Black Ordinance for Bengal, it is now the turn of the Governor-in-Council to contribute his snare in making it as wide and sweeping as possible. He has just issued about a dozen supplementary commandments under that Ordinance. The orders are ostensibly aimed at outlawing absconders. In reality they are certain to inflict suffering and humiliation on the innocent public. Every member of the military and police forces can stop and search, on the merest suspicion of assisting absconders and with complete impunity, any person no matter who he may be. Every officer not below the rank of an assistant sub-inspector, or, in case of the military, of a jamadar, can constitute himself a censor on communications through the post, telegraph and telephone. The orders regarding the duty of the public in relation to the whereabouts of absconders and the powers of magistrates, military officers are such as may easily send any citizen, however innocent, to jail for six months at the sweet will of these officers. And then "no person shall communicate any information regarding the military or police forces to any newspaper." And "no newspaper shall publish any information regarding the military or police forces." This is literally creating a barrage within which anything can be done. And all this for the purpose of catching a few absconders!

Painful Inconsistency.

It is extremely amusing to watch Anglo-Indian papers speculating, with undisguised agitation as to what Mahatma Gandhi will do and desperately trying to prove the inadvisability of re-starting Civil Disobedience in view of the Premier's magnificent declaration. Their anxiety, as also the anxiety of their friends and clients is reasonable and we sincerely sympathise with it. But is it consistent with their oft-expressed view as regards Mahatma Gandhi and the Congress? It has been persistently asserted by them that Gandhiji and the Congress represent just a mere section of the Indian people—or shall we say peoples? That being so, why all this fuss about the country being plunged into turmoil when an overwhelming majority of Indians as represented by the other "delegates," who number about 80, are not with Gandhiji? This is too glaring an inconsistency to be put down to mere inadvertence. The interesting thing is that it is perpetrated by Government also: complementary references to India's "representatives" in England as well as India on the one hand and Gandhi-Irwin Pacts, Administration and Police reports on the other.

Governor's Expenditure.

Referring to retrenchment in the cost of Government House on body-guard, band, etc., the Bombay Retrenchment Committee says in its report: "His Excellency has given this matter his personal attention and it is gratifying to be assured that a reduction of approximately one and a half lakhs is anticipated." It is certainly gratifying that the question has received the Governor's "personal attention." But surely that is not enough, nor his own discretion in estimating the possible reduction. The public would like to know what retrenchment the Committee thinks necessary in the lavish and thriftless expenditure on the Government House. We think it is quite possible and desirable to reduce the expenditure by much more than a lakh and a half. A good part of the Governor's personal expenditure may well come from his fat salary, which is much higher than that of the Premier himself.

Higher Education Classes.

We are glad to learn that the Adult Education Classes, that were being organised by Prof. P. A. Wadia and some other Bombay Professors are to be inaugurated shortly this month. It is announced that to begin with seven subjects will be dealt with on each of which a course of ten lectures will be delivered. Prof. Wadia will lecture on Civics; Prof. F. Corea Alfonso on Biography in English Literature; Prof. R.D. Choksi on Modern English Literature; Prof. H.J. Taylor on Principles of Physics; Prof. R.M. Joshi on Economics; Prof. B.P. Hivale on Psychology; Miss A.B.H.J. Rustomji on Educational Ideals and Prof. V.K.R.V. Rao on Indian Economics. A nominal fee of only one rupee will be charged for each course, and further particulars may be obtained from Prof. Rao of the Wilson College, where all the lectures are to be delivered. We wish the classes every success and trust that the organisers will aim more at utility than at education. Special preference may well be given to those subjects on which simple, cheap literature is not easily available, such as Statistics, Currency and Exchange, Actuarial Science, etc. Subjects like these have a high practical value, and only the uncultured would deny their cultural value.

IF INDIA PRESENTS UNITED DEMAND GREAT BRITAIN CANNOT RESIST IT.

Mr. Lloyd George On "Ultimate Goal" Of Full Self-Government For India.

In the midst of various engagements during his short stay of hardly five hours in Bombay Mr. Lloyd George conceded to the request of press representatives for an interview. A few minutes before the P. & O. Liner S.S. "Comorin" sailed for Colombo Mr. Lloyd George explained to a "Chronicle" representative some of the points in the speech he delivered at the Corporation Hall in the morning.

"GOOD DEAL OF MATERIAL"

Asked what he meant by saying that Mahatma Gandhi made a deep impression upon him at the interview they had at Churt a few days before Mr. Lloyd George left England, Mr. Lloyd George said that in that interview Mahatmaji gave him "a good deal of material" which was quite new to him. He added that Gandhiji stated his own attitude with great moderation and force and naturally I shall have to think out very carefully all the things which he has started before I take any part in the discussion. I shall not be back till a couple of months and therefore I should not be called upon to express any opinion. But when I do so I shall consider the interview with Mahatma Gandhi as a very important element. That is all I can say at present.

INDIA'S PROBLEMS.

Replying to another question as to what he meant by saying that he was "looking forward to the time when we shall be treading together the path of freedom" and what kind of freedom he had in mind for India, Mr. Lloyd George said, "Undoubtedly I am prepared to concede freedom to India, and that is a thing which has to be thrashed out very carefully because you have got problems which we do not have in other parts of the world. Therefore you have got to work out your problems very carefully and I would not care to express any opinion except that the ultimate goal undoubtedly must be the achievement of Full Self-Government for India."

WHAT IS "ULTIMATE GOAL?

"But what do you mean by 'ultimate' goal? Can you conceive any time limit to it?" asked our representative. Mr. Lloyd George replied: "I would not put any time limit. It depends upon India more than Great Britain when that time is reached. If India presents a united demand and a united plan I cannot believe Great Britain cannot resist it."

Asked if he thought that the present Parliament would last its full life of five years, Mr. Lloyd George's reply was "I do not see why it should not?"

"But can you say the same thing about the present National Government?"

UNDER ONE FLAG.

"I cannot tell you because I have not been in the House of Commons and I do not know the exact views of people there. They are all under one flag though they are all not of the same mind and I therefore cannot express any opinion and even if I were there I should at least want a few weeks to form an opinion for myself."

"But will in your opinion Mr. Ramsay MacDonald continue to hold the present team together for any considerable length of time?"

NO PREDICTION IN POLITICS

"I never like to predict things in politics," exclaimed the Welsh Wizard. But he however added. "It depends on the extent to which Mr. MacDonald is prepared to go along with them. It depends on the fidelity with which he follows the majority."

Asked how long he would stay in Ceylon, Mr. Lloyd George said his stay in that island would not extend over a fortnight. After that he intended to go to Egypt.

"Don't you propose to come back to India?"

"I cannot do so in the present state of my health. I was glad to have glimpse of your city. It is a wonderful land."

Lloyd George Denies Press Report

While at the Corporation Hall, Mr. Lloyd George had a long talk with Mr. H. P. Mody. In the course of his conversation Mr. Lloyd George emphatically contracted the report appearing in the "Free Press Journal" to the effect that he had advised Mahatma Gandhi to return to India and revive the Civil Disobedience campaign. Mr. Lloyd George made it clear that he never made any statement to that effect nor did he send a telegram to Mahatma Gandhi.

INDIAN CIVIL SERVANTS

LONDON, Dec. 3.

The House of Lords passed the second reading of the Indian Pay Bill.

Lord Lothian said that reduction in pay of Indian Civil Servants was necessary because India, like rest of the world was undergoing economic blizard.

Lord Lloyd considered that dangers which faced Civil Servants in India justified increase rather than decrease. He added that Bill was a clear breach of faith.

Lord Ellbank pointed out that High Court Judges who were nearly all willing to make out voluntarily had not received increases for years. It was therefore injustice to include them.—Reuters Special.

ROY APPLIES FOR TRANSFER.

Alleges Judge Had Formed Opinion About Him.

CAWNPORE, Dec. 4.

In Roy's case Mr. Sinha, Defence Counsel raised the objection regarding admissibility of evidence of Rai Sahib Ban Behari Mukerjee and the Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Hafiz Mohammad Halim on the grounds of illness.

The court after hearing the arguments advanced by the defence and prosecution ordered admitting Rai Sahib Ban Behari Mukerjee's statement but disallowing admissibility of the Hon'ble Khan Bahadur Hafiz Mohhamad Halim. Thereafter the prosecution counsel stated giving up Khan Bahadur Halim. Defence counsel stated he insisted on the cross-examination of the Khan Bahadur.

The Court ordered, it is not aware when prosecution gives up witness because they cannot get him. It is incumbent on it to get witness for defence. Then the prosecution counsel tendered Sir Cecil Kaye's evidence in 1924 case to be admitted under Section 157 Indian Evidence Act. Defence counsel objected that no provision of law allows its admissibility. The court ordered previous statement of 1924 be admitted for purposes of corroboration only.

APPLICATION FOR TRANSFER.

Then the prosecution tendered Roy's statement before the committing Magistrate. Mr. Sinha objected as it was not properly recorded, not signed by accused and not read over to accused and has not got certificate as required by law. Thereupon the court ordered calling Magistrate proving statement under Section 533 Cr. P. C.

Immediately thereafter Mr. Roy put in an application expressing his intention of applying for transfer of case as he alleged the judge had formed an opinion about the case as well as the defence witnesses as embodied in the judge's order dated 30th November. The court ordered whenever accused is represented by counsel, he should apply through counsel or accused should inform, he is not represented by counsel.

The court rose for lunch.

RELIGIOUS DISCOURSES.

Swami Vishwananda of Sri Ramkrishna Ashram, Khar, will conduct his usual public class at the Batliboi's Accountancy Institute Hall, to-day (Saturday) at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) and at the Ashram Khar, at 9 a.m. (S.T.) on Sunday.

THE NEW SHERIFF.

Sir Kikabhai Premchand has been appointed the new Sheriff for Bombay.

RS. 3 LAKHS SAVED!

"Axe" In Schools' Committee Budget.

The Schools Committee's budget for 1932-33 was cut down by nearly three lacs of rupees by the Standing Committee on account of the present financial stringency. The Schools Committee wanted Rs. 34,92,355 for expenditure on primary education in the city during the ensuing year. The Municipal Commissioner recommended Rs. 31,85,000 in his official budget estimates.

On Friday evening when the matter came before the Standing Committee for consideration several members criticised the administrative policy of the Schools' Committee. Some suggested not to put down extravagent figures of the attendance of the pupils while others advised to do away with the schools located close to the private schools.

Several amendments were moved to cut down the expenditure but they were all lost and the recommendation of the Commissioner was agreed to.

COMMONS VOTE ON INDIA DEBATE

(Continued from page 16.)

tion, while accepting the Government's Declaration at its face value, wished to make it clear that India had the right to say when she herself desired to receive the rights and duties of a nation. They believed that India would wish to remain within the British Commonwealth, but the choice must be hers. They desired that the Government should continue to negotiate on the lines which would enable India to realise that we were not relying on force alone, but on good-will.

Mr. Lansbury appealed to Mr. MacDonald again to see Gandhiji (with whom Mr. Lansbury had not cowmunicated on the subject) and use his persuasive powers to make "that great man" understand that the differences were not insurmountable.

He was confident that India would become one of the foremost partners in the Empire, but we must substitute comradeship, brotherhood and co-operation for domination and imperialism. The true ideal was the unity of universal love.

LANSBURY HECKLED.

Mr. Lansbury was subjected to considerable interruption. He protested to the Chair at the end of his speech and complained, "The behaviour of the House is a disgrace. People in the gallery (there were a number of Round Table Conference delegates and others present) can judge the kind of people, who hold their destiny in their hands."

Protest in this connection from the Conservative benches had not ceased when Mr. Baldwin rose to wind up the debate.

BALDWIN'S REPLY TO CHURCHILL

Mr. Baldwin winding up the debate, intimated that Mr. Churchill's motion would be taken as a vote of censure. There were some in the House who were deeply convinced that any attempt in the direction of democratic government was wrong, and if they were honest to their convictions, those men must vote against this. But he hoped that those who were not convinced what was the right course, would think before they allowed themselves to censure the Government.

Referring to the various points raised by Mr. Churchill, Mr. Baldwin regretted the statement made by Mr. Churchill, perhaps in a moment of high tension, that it was at one time put about in the House by the Whips that an Agreement would never be reached between Indians. Mr. Baldwin said that as far as he knew that was an invention. He had consulted the Chief Whip who had denied all knowledge of it. Mr. Baldwin mentioned this because he hoped that whatever statements were made in the Indian Press quoting Mr. Churchill, what he (Mr. Baldwin) said would be equally quoted.

NOTE:—(Mr. Baldwin's reference was to the statement of Mr. Churchill that when the Conservatives in the last Parliament were showing apprehension, the Conservative Whips took the view that fears were groundless, because everything depended on Indians reaching an agreement, between themselves of which there was no chance).—Reuter.

R. T. C. NOT A FAILURE.

Mr. Baldwin replying to Mr. Churchill's point that they had gone outside the terms of the Government of India Act in inviting the Conference to London said that the flexibility of our political experience enabled us to meet situations as they arose, and in this case, they thought that they ought to add the Conference to the lines laid down in the Act.

Mr. Baldwin denied that the Conference had been a failure. It had not done anything cut and dried, but it had brought the English and Indians more closely together, than they had been before and had taught us and Indians a lot. Mr. Baldwin urged Indians to strive, as the work proceeded in India to frame a constitution in which village life would play the great spart it ought to.

Mr. Baldwin paid a tribute to the delegates of all three parties at the Conference. He said there were extremists on both sides who were perfectly honest in their convictions. There were extremists who would go to a point which in his view, would lead to anarchy and others who regretted Montagu reforms, but not only the bulk of the House, but the bulk of the country were with the Government and he was perfectly certain that if a referendum was held, the country would say, "Go on". Mr. Baldwin declared that there was no difference of any kind between S'r S. Hoare's speech and the White Paper.

Replying to a question with regard to the transitional period, Mr. Baldwin said that nobody at present could say how long it would last, but it would last just as long as it was the will of the Parliament that it should last, and if and when the Constitution was established, nothing therein could be relaxed without the consent of the Parliament.

Referring to the Committees Mr. Baldwin said that the names and terms of reference would be announced in the House of Commons and their reports would in due course be published and would be available for Parliamentary discussion. Mr. Baldwin concluding said they were going forward with the full realisation of the gravity of the problem but with the will to proceed with all courage, perseverance and good-will.

CITY NOTES

CIVIL AVIATION IN INDIA.

(BY OUR FINANCIAL CRITIC.)

It is now nearly two years since the Government accepted the Assembly's proposal that extension of Civil Aviation tion should be only through Indian agencies. There has been a State aided service in operation for some time between Karachi and Delhi resulting in a saving of some hours on the foreign mail.

NO INLAND AIR SERVICE.

As regards inland postal traffic there is no service in operation so far. It cannot be said that suitable propositions have not been made, for it is well-known that Tatas have offered to manage a service between Karachi and Bomay, to be extended to Madras as soon as possible. There have been several modifications in the proposal but, even after Tatas have made every concession to make their application unobjectionable, the Government of India's decision is still in the land of "yet-to-be."

THE TATAS' EFFORTS.

In almost all countries, civil aviation is subsidised, the chief motive being, perhaps, that in time of war, the aeroplanes can be commandeered by the State. During the interval the cost of maintaining the aerial fleet in working condition is shared by the public through the commercial service it renders. In India, it is believed that the Government would not readily subsidise Indian concerns in what is thus a semi-military service. The Tatas, therefore, offered to work the service without a subsidy and even offered to forego any claim for minimum weight. They were to take only postal articles and no passengers to begin with and the charge they desired to make would have been about two annas per letter between Karachi and Madras and the Post Office would not have had to charge more than three annas to the public as, on ordinary mail, the five pice they propose to collect includes the subsidies to the railways and other carriers. In the circumstances, one is not able to see the point of a Bombay member's plea in the last Assembly session that "no question of economy" should stand in the way of a licence.

WHAT IS THE REASON?

Is the delay in arriving at a decision due to the possibility that such a service would adversely affect the B. I. S. N. Company's steamer service between Karachi and Bombay? The time between Karachi and Bombay is over three days ordinarily and the aeroplane would accomplish it in one day and the public may be prepared to pay the extra air mail postage for this saving in time.

TEXTILE IMPORTS INTO INDIA.

The statistics of sea-borne trade show that imports of yarn for seven months to October amounted to Rs. 167 lakhs against Rs. 370 lakhs in 1929 and all textiles to Rs. 10.99 lakhs this year against Rs. 34,78 lakhs in 1929. Even as compared with 1930 there is a fall of Rs. 31 lakhs in yarn and Rs. 702 lakhs in textiles. The decrease in quantity is also equally striking. Yarn has decreased from 26 million lbs. in 1929 to 17 million lbs. and cotton textiles from 1,092 million yards to 468 million yards.

WHAT IS IN A NAME?

Apropos, these Trade Returns, I have just received the latest report on the trade of the Portuguese Possessions in India and it covers the period 1921 to 1925. This is a justification of the name, D. B. Meek, of the Director General of Commercial Intelligence. He ought to read it "Do Be Meek."

LL. G. TAKES GANDHI CAP AS SOUVENIR.

(Continued from page 16)

tion, which has had a longer duration than ours, with your own philosophy of life and things, which your great people living in this land of marvels have made not merely to the British Empire, but to the world is indeed great and I am looking forward with great hope to the future. I thank you Mr. Mayor very much from the bottom of my heart for the very kindly welcome that you have given me, as one who was working with you ten or fifteen years ago for the Liberty of the world, and I am looking forward to the time, although I am growing in years when we shall be treading the path of Freedom together. (Loud and continued cheers).

All the members of the Corporation were then presented to Mr. Lloyd George by the Mayor.

The party then drove to the Government House for lunch.

"I WANT A GANDHI-CAP."

When Dr. G. V. Deshmukh **was introduced to Mr. Lloyd George with a Gandhi Cap on, Mr. Lloyd George exclaimed, is that a "Gandhi-Cap." I ought to have one, Dr. Deshmukh said, you ought to have one and we shall provide you with one. Lloyd George: "Thank you."**

JUNAGAD HINDU MEETING STOPPED.

Allegations Against State Authorities

(From A Correspondent.)

JUNAGAD, Dec. 4.

A Hindu meeting to press publishing and execution of Veraval settlement was to be held to-day. The State through police and other officers stopped the meeting State tries to nullify Veraval settlement by securing a forced and compulsory compromise between Hindus and Muslims.

LATEST COTTON PRICES.

(Cotton Information Bureau, 381, Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.)

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

JANUARY.

New York, Dec. 4.	
Previous Closing Rate	6.13
To-day's Opening Rate	6.12
Difference	—.01
To-day's Closing Rate	6.05
Difference	—.08

Broach Expectations Rs. 133

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

JANUARY.

Liverpool, Dec. 4.	
Previous Closing Rate	4.75
To-day's Opening Rate	4.93
Difference	+.05
To-day's Closing Rate	4.86
Difference	+.11

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

London, Dec. 4.	
Silver Ready	19 7/16
Lower	0 5 0
Silver Forward	19 5/8
Lower	0 5 0

Sellers buying. Market quiet.

BOMBAY PRICES.

Bombay, Dec. 4.	
Ready	61 0 0
Kartak	
Magsar	61 0 0
	30 1 0

Sterling-Dollar Cross Rates.

LATEST QUOTATIONS.

(Special Service For The "Chronicle")

T. T. ON LONDON.

NEW YORK, Dec. 4.

Previous Close	3,38
To-day's Close	3.33
Difference	—.05

T. T. ON NEW YORK

LONDON, Dec. 4.

Previous Close	3.36⅛
To-day's Opening	3.35
To-day's Close	3.34
Difference	—.2⅛

STERLING OPENS STRONG.

RUGBY, Dec. 4.

Sterling opened stronger to-day being quoted 3.36-1/2 on New York and 86 on Paris.—B.O.W.

NAUJUVAN BHARAT SABHA

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—It is a matter of surprise that in yesterday's "Evening News" there has appeared a totally misleading report of what happened in the Executive Committee of the N. B. Sabha on the evening of 2nd of December. So far as the previous resolution and the statement of the committee are concerned it is quite clear that the committee never intended to stand for a purely technical defiance of the ban. With regard to the last meeting of the Executive Committee, the question before the committee was whether the committee could go in for merely a technical defiance of the ban. Only three members in the committee, including Sardar Jamiat Singh and Mr. Calcuttawalla, voted for the technical defiance of the ban. As the majority was against it both of them left the committee meeting saying that they would resign. So far only one written resignation has been received, and the impression which is created by the report in the "Evening News" that many more are likely to resign is false. Moreover, it may interest the public to know that the committee is considering ways and means of holding the Conference which is intended mainly for propagating the programme and not for defying the ban. This question will be decided finally in to-morrow's meeting of the executive which will be held at 8-30 p.m. in the Naujuwan Office. It is a matter of ddep regret that an irresponsible and incorrect statement has appeared in the "Evening News of India".—Yours, etc.

C. Y. CHITNIS,
President.
U. G. PUTHLI,
Secretary.

Dwarkadas Mansion,
Bombay, Dec. 3.

Musical Concert By Prof. Manjikhan

The 13th and 14th musical concert by Prof. Manjikhan will be held on Saturday the 5th inst. at 9 p.m. and on Sunday the 6th inst. at 4 p.m. respectively at the Nanashankersher Hall in Thakurdwar.

Athletic Benefit Performance.

The pupils of the Samaratha Mandir will give a benefit athletic performance in aid of the Mandir to-day (Saturday) at 4 p.m. at the Victoria Theatre, Grant Road, under the presidentship of Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar.

CANADIAN PREMIER RETURNS.

RUGBY, Dec. 4.

The Canadian Premier Mr. Bennett ended his visit to Britain to-day and is returning to Canada by S. S. "Duchess of Richmond." Although the visit was primarily a health tour it is understood he had conversations with Dominions Secretary, Mr. Thomas and other Ministers on the Imperial Economic projects.—B. O. W.

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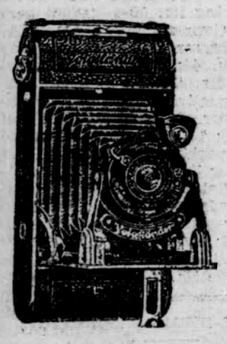

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New York Cotton.

SHORTS COVERING

New York, December 3.

The New York cotton futures market early declined on speculative selling but later on called on the strength of Wall-street and covering by shorts. Prices opened at a rise of 1 to 2 points but declined 6 points under previous close on speculative selling. Later on there was improved buying and prices advanced 13 points from the low level. The market closed at a rise of 8 to 5 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 10 points to 6.20c.

The New Orleans cotton future market was steady and closed at a rise of 10 to 9 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 7 points to 6.05c.

Prices are fluctuating within a narrow range, and small advance induces hedge selling and little decline encourages trade buying. There is no decided tendency and price fluctuations are irregular. Outside speculative enterprise is holding movement is encouraging, holding movement is encouraging constructive view but at the same time those who are inclined to look at the statistical situation, see no cause for a rise.

Trade conditions are not satisfactory and with much disturbed financial situation in Europe, the outlook does not give cheerful aspect. However low level of prices is discouraging bear activity. The market is awaiting fresh development and wants to study the possibility of acreage reduction. It is anticipated that there will be drastic reduction in cultivation and with usual weather developments, the cotton crop next year will be a small one.

PRIVATE CROP ESTIMATE.

Messrs. A. Norden & Co., New York estimate total yield 17,074,000 bales of American cotton crop.

This anticipation is rolding up prices but unless and until the buying capacity of those countries whose currency is based on silver increases and until there are definite signs of trade revival we look for scalping markets.

PRIVATE CABLES.

New York January Highest 6.14 (2-17 p.m.); Lowest 6.01 (10-13 a.m.).

NEW YORK:—Market not influenced by decline lower than due cables and lower Egyptians. Advanced during the afternoon on commission houses buying and local short covering. Expect traders market for time being. Cotton goods market lower. Yarn market business dull.

NEW YORK:—Farmers gradually liquidating contracts and buying spots—cause of stiff basis. Trade demand poor. Dry goods stagnant, buyers and sellers apart. Bureau report expected to be bearish. If market declines after the report, think it will be a purchase.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cable:—

"New York market improved on short covering and Wall Street buying."

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, December 3.

December	6.02	plus .03
January	6.13	plus .06
March	6.30	plus .08
May	6.48	plus .07
July	6.64	plus .05
October	6.90	plus .07
Middling Spot	6.20	plus .10

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, December 3.

December	T 6.06	plus .10
January	6.12	plus .09
Middling Spot	6.05	plus .07

NEW YORK.
New York, December 3

New York: 10.55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

January	6.04
March	6.20
May	6 38

New York: Noon Call.

January	6.02
March	6.26
May	6.33

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, December 3

Day's receipts at all U.S. Ports 36,000 bales.

Day's exports to Great Britain 6,000 bales.

Day's exports to the Continent 25,000 bales.

BANK OF FRANCE NOTE CIRCULATION.
Paris, December 3.

The Return of the Bank of France for the week ending December 2nd, gives the total note circulation at 82,542,000,000 francs, an increase of 898,000,000 francs as compared with the previous week.

LIVERPOOL COTTON

FEATURELESS SESSION

Liverpool, Dec. 3.

The Liverpool Cotton Futures Market opened at a decline of 3 points, but soon improved on easier sterling exchange. Later in the day there was local buying but the market remained quiet. New York opening advices induced no calling by trade interests and a featureless session ensued, except for a very little straddle buying of October. The Market closed quiet at decline of 3 to 5 points. Middling American Spot Cotton prices declined 7 points at 5-05d.

East Indian Cotton Futures ruled again steady and closed at a rise of 3 to 6 points. The Egyptian cotton ring was quiet and closed at a decline of 15 to 10 points.

The Alexandria Cotton Futures Market was weak on heavy selling pressure and closed at a decline of 16 to 17 points.

APPROACHING U.S.A. CONGRESS.

Messrs. Thos. Smith and Co. state:—

Despite large supplies traders are surprised to find Cotton is unavailable freely in the South except at a very high premium. Notwithstanding the paralysed world's trade conditions investors consider the recent heavy hedge sales in futures by Co-operatives has proved a ground for scarcity of contracts later in the season. Furthermore with the near approach of Congress Sessions in America a solution of important economic and financial problems is hoped for. Our opinion is unchanged.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta & Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

LIVERPOOL:—New York cables improved stocks affected cotton. Some short covering.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, December 3.

	Opening	Closing
December, 1931		4.76—.03
January, 1932	4.79	4.75—.05
February, 1932		4.75—.03
March, 1932	4.79	4.75—.0[illegible]
April, 1932		4.76—.03
May, 1932	4.81	4.77—.03
June, 1932		4.78—.04
July, 1932	4.84	4.80—.0[illegible]
August, 1932		4.82—.04
September, 1932		4.84—.0[illegible]
October, 1932	4.91	4.86—.05
November, 1932		4.87—.0[illegible]
December, 1932		4.89—
Middling Spot		5.05—.07

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, December 3.

Sakellaridis, January	6.90
March	7.0[illegible]
May	7.25
July	7.41
October	7.68
November	7.63
December	7.63
F.G.F. Spot	7.15

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, December 3.

Broach, Fully Good (Good Staple)	4.67
Broach, Fine (Good Staple)	4.69
Broach, Superfine (Good Staple)	4.81
Oomra, Good	4.29
Oomra, Fully Good	4.39
Oomra, Fine	4.54
Bengal, Good	4.14
Bengal, Fully Good	4.24
Bengal, Fine	4.34
Scinde, Fully Good	4.2[illegible]
Scinde, Fine	4.3[illegible]
Scinde, Superfine	4.4[illegible]

LONDON EXCHANGES.
London, December 3.

T.T. London on Berlin	14.2[illegible]
T.T. London on Amsterdam	8.3[illegible]
T.T. London on Brussels	24.21
T.T. London on Madrid	46.[illegible]
T.T. London on Milan	6[illegible].7[illegible]
T.T. London on Berne	1[illegible].2[illegible]
T.T. London on Paris	35.9[illegible]
T.T. London on Prague	113.5[illegible]
T.T. London on New York (Closing)	3.36-3[illegible]

BANK OF ENGLAND RETURN.
London, December 3.

Total Bullion	£121,[illegible],000
Public Deposits	£ 8,[illegible],000
Other Deposits	£125,50[illegible],000
Government Securities	£ 70,0[illegible],000
Other Securities	£ 43,300,000
Notes and Coin	£ 38,190,000
Notes in Circulation	£358,560,000
Ratio of Reserve to Liabilities	28.14 p.c

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.
London, December 3

Interest Day to Day Loans 4-1[illegible] 4 per cent.

Interest 7 Days' Market Loans 4-3/4 per cent.

Bank Bills, 3 months 5-7/8 per cent.

Bank Bills, 6 months 6-3/16 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 6-3/[illegible] per cent.

Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 3-7/8 per cent.

THE SEEDS TRADERS ASSCON.

Bombay, Dec. 4.

Castorseeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 33/8 Closing 33/12/3

Groundnut Seeds Delivery Feb. Opening Rs. 33/5 Closing Rs. 33/7

Bombay Cotton.

Bombay, Dec. 4.

In sympathy with steadier advices from New York our market opened at Rs. 191/4 for Broach A-M delivery and advanced to Rs. 193/12 owing to impressive demand for Oomra D-J. At the advance there was some profit-taking, and prices declined to Rs. 192/4 but again ruled steady on scattered buying and steadied at Rs. 193.

Liverpool was due to open at a rise of 5 points and it opened at a rise of 5 points as expected and later on a further improvement of 2 points was added to the opening rise.

To-day Sterling cross-rate opened at 3.35 and later on it dropped 1 point to 3.34. Liverpool was 8 points higher.

Owing to utter absence of selling, our market ruled very strong and prices advanced to Rs. 195.

Later on improvement in Sterling Dollar to Exchange to 3.36½ depressed prices. There was some long liquidation in Oomra and the market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A/M.	193
Oomra D./J.	187/4
Oomra May	181
Bengal D./J.	166
Bengal March	165

NO COTTON TENDER.

Bombay, Dec. 4.

To-day no tender of Cotton was issued either for Oomra or Bengal Cotton. So far only 100 Bales of Bengals are tenders and no tender of Oomra is issued so far against D./J. Contract.

READY COTTON SALES.
Bombay, Dec. 4—

50 Japan T. & Co. Sujalpur 191
110 Do. Ujjain 191
185 Do. Khandwa 197
51 Breul & Co. Amraoti 204
100 Do. Do. 15 on to Oomra
98 Motiram Vaghji Anjar Kacho 177
88 Do. Ranpur 181
104 Do. Manavadar 185
42 Do. Gulabpura 160
121 Do. Porbandar 183
36 Do. Bhilwara 168½
100 Breul & Co. Darwah New 204
118 Arjan Khimji Porbandar 180
100 Narshi Nagshi Bhavnagar 195
32 Dawn Mill Vijaynagar 170

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, Dec. 4.

	New	Old
Bengal Superfine	179	172
Bengal Fine	174	167
Bengal F.G.	167	162
Sindh-Punjab Fine	174	167
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	167	162
Wardha-Hingt Fine	209	198
Nagpur Savner Fine	211	200
Yeotmal Fine	198	188
Arvi Fine	201	192
Amraoti Fine	196	190
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	196	190
Mulkapur Fine	193	186
Khandesh Fine	193	184
Muthia F.G.		174
Nanded/Purna F.G.G.S.		193
Jalna/Sailu F.G.G.S.		188
Parbhani F.G.G.S.		190
Burwah Sanavad Fine		192
Ujjain/Shupaulpur Fine		186
Broach Fine		197
Broach F.G.		186
Cambodia		267
Miraj/Sangli		217
Compta Good		227
Jinja		287
Busoga		292

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.
Bombay, Dec. 4.
Since 1st September.
In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday.	This year.
Khandesh	664	5,806
Central India	67	18,223
Barsi and Nagar	93	6,405
Hyderabad-Gaorani		1,173
Berar	511	29,918
Central Provinces	223	10,266
Total Oomras	1,558	71,791
Dholera	271	17,290
N.-W. Provinces	300	7,718
Rajputana	262	6,230
Sind-Punjab	527	14,451
Broach	10	7,086
Compta & Dharwar	124	6,965
Westerns-Northerns	293	5,770
Cocanada		3
Tinnevelly & Cambodia		288
Persian		425
American		13,541
Egyptian & African	119	26,938
Comilla, Burma & other sorts		55
Total	),464	178,601

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.
[illegible]t., Dec. 3.
1st Sept. to 26th Nov.
In full-pressed Bales.

	Yesterday.	This year.
Europe	94/	53,101
Japan & China	2,799	188,439
Coast Ports	2	16,268
Up-country by Rail		37,485
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		7,559
Total	3,751	302,852

SPECIAL BUMPER PROGRAMME

Sherlock Holmes

WORLD'S MOST FAMOUS DETECTIVE
OUTWITS THAT GREATEST OF ALL CRIMINALS—MORIARTY
IN

The Sleeping Cardinal

The Most Thrilling Story Ever Written By
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Starring:—ARTHUR WONTNER.

MORIARTY:— KNOWN AS THE SLEEPING CARDINAL—THE BRAIN OF THE BIGGEST ORGANISATION IN THE WORLD—DETERMINES TO CLEAR THE ONLY DANGER FROM HIS PATH—SHERLOCK HOLMES. AFTER MANY NARROW ESCAPES SHERLOCK HOLMES OUTWITS THE MASTER CRIMINAL AND PUTS HIM WHERE HE BELONGS.

ADDITIONAL ATTRACTIONS

PATHETONE
1. WORLD'S FAMOUS SKATER.
2. GRENADIER GUARDS BAND.
3. THE DANCING XYLOPHONIST.
(The Best Short Subject You Have Ever Seen.

SONG CARTOON.
OH! SUSANNA.
You are invited to join in the chorus

PATHE SOUND GAZETTE.
1. LORD MAYOR'S SHOW.
2. STATE OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.
3. ARMISTICE DAY.
(Best In The World)

This Bumper Programme Will Be Slightly Longer Than Usual—SO COME EARLY.

PATHE CINEMA

THE SUPER TALKIE HOUSE
BOOKING: S. ROSE & Co., or at the THEATRE.

TO-DAY AT 3-30, 6-30 & 10. EXTRA SHOW TO-MORROW AT 10 A.M.

BOMBAY PRODUCE

Bombay, Dec. 4.

Wheat May	6	8	6
Linseed May	6	9	0
Castorseed	6	8	6
Cotton Seed	3	4	0
Groundnuts	6	5	0
Teelseed	6	8	0
Gram	36	0	0
Mahooraseed	5	12	0
Poppyseed	8	10	0

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.
Bombay, Dec. 4—

	Bales.
Khandesh	664
Central I	67
Barsi/Nugger	93
Berar	511
Central Provinces	223
Dhollera	271
N.-W. Provinces	300
Rajputana	262
Sind-Punjab	527
Broach	10
Compta/Dharwar	124
Westerns-Northerns	293
Egyptians	98
East Africans	21
Cotton	3,461
	Cwts.
Wheat	3,503
Linseed	994
Rape, Rai & Mustardseeds	177
Gingellyseeds	3,394
Poppysseds	12
Groundnuts	22,332
Castorseeds	642
Rice	18,076
Myrabollams	1,147
Cottonseeds	3,190
Gram	3,524
Joowar	2,524
Barley	414
Bajree	612
	Tons.
Coal	1,238

LONDON PRODUCE.
London, December 3.

Cottonseed, Bombay, ton No offers
Castorseed, Bombay, ton £13:2:6, Dec./Jan. sellers.
Rapeseed, Toria, ton £12:0:0 Dec./Jan. Sellers.

AMERICAN COTTON

—:o:—

DEMAND FOR ACREAGE REDUCTION.

Speaking at Washington Senator Smith (South Carolina) said that the cotton to be held off the market this year by the banks, in co-operation with the Farm Board, will amount to about 8,000,000 bales. Where the bankers held cotton off the market they would demand a reduction of 50 per cent. in the acreage planted by farmers to whom money on cotton was loaned.

Gold And Silver.

Bombay, Dec. 4.

Our market ruled quiet but steady and prices fluctuated within a narrow range. Gold prices opened at Rs. 29/13 and after advancing to Rs. 30/3 eased of to Rs. 29/15 owing to improvement in Sterling to 3.36¼. Rates in the evening were as under:—

MESSRS. S. MONTAGU & CO.
ON SILVER.

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee's report shows the following Reutur's cable dated London 2nd Dec.:—

"Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co. Report:—During the week under review, operators have shown an inclination to await development and, in the resultant narrow market, the weakness in Sterling has given Silver prices an upward trend. China and America worked bith ways, whilst some small purchases have made on Continental account and by speculators."

Bar Gold Spot	30	0	0
Magsar Dely.	29	15	0
Sovereigns	18	14	0
Chartered Bank	29	15	0
National Bank	29	15	0
Bar Silved Spot	60	14	0
t Magsar Dely.	60	13	0
Tejimandi	3	0	0

LONDON GOLD.
London, December 3.

Bar Gold, Fine per ob. £6.2/3

LONDON SILVER.
London, December 3.

Silver—China sold. India small buyer. Market is quiet.
Spot 19/8
Forward 19/5/16

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

	Bombay, Dec. 4— 1931-32	1930-31
F. P. Bales.		
Receipts to date 3-12-31	5268000	6134000
Receipts Yesterday 3-12-31	36000	34000
Exports to date 3-12-31	2847000	3365000
Stock at Ports 27-11-31	4810000	4161000
Stock Interior Towns 27-11-31	2199000	1771000
Stock Liverpool 27-11-31	771000	839000
Visible Supply 27-11-31	9121000	7966000
Quantity in Sight 27-11-31	8246000	8703000
Quantity out of Sight 27-11-31	4322000	3835000

MONEY MARKET

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Dec. 4.

B. C. RATE—
T T 1/5 31/32
D D 1/6
LONDON
Banks Selling T T 1/6 1/32 Dec/Jan.
Banks Selling D D 1/6 3/32
Banks Selling T T 1/6 Feb.
Banks Buying T T 1/6 3/32
Banks Buying D D 1/6 5/32
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 7/16 Dec./Jan.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 13/32 Feb.

NEW YORK B.C. RATE—
T. T. 402
Banks Selling T T 400
Banks Buying T T 392
PARIS—
Banks Selling D D 602
Banks Buying D D 702
AMESTERDAM—
Banks Selling D D 62
JAPAN
Banks Selling T. T. 199 Nominal.
Banks Buying 60 days 187
HONGKONG—
Banks Selling D D 94 7/8
SHANGHAI—
Banks Selling D D 124 3/4
SINGAPORE—
Banks Selling D D 155 3/8
JAVA
Banks Selling D D 70

CROSS RATES—

New York/London 3.35 1/2 3rd inst.
Shanghi/London 1/10 1/2 4th inst.
Japan/London 3/0 1/4 3rd inst.
London/Paris 86.00 3rd inst.
London/Beugium 24.00 3rd inst.
London/Switzerland 17.25 3rd inst.
London/Italy 65.00 3rd inst.
London/Berlin 14 20 3rd inst.
London/Holland 8.34 3rd inst.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet, Steady.

Gold £6.6.7 2nd inst. £6.2.3 3rd inst.

Silver London Ready 18 7/16 2nd inst. 19 1/8 3rd inst.

Silver London Forward 19 5/8 2nd inst. 19 5/16 3rd inst.

Silver New York Ready 29 2nd inst. 28 3rd inst.

London Discounts 3 Mos 5 7/8 per cent 2nd inst. 5 7/8 per cent 3rd inst.

London Discounts 6 Mos 6 3/16 per cent 2nd inst. 6 3/16 per cent 3rd inst.

Tone:—Steady.

Imperial Bank rate 8 per cent
Bank of England rate 6 per cent
Money:—Call 5 per cent.
3 mos 6 per cent
6 mos 6 per cent
Tone:—Steady.

MILL STORES QUOTATIONS.

(Messrs. Maganbhai Amin & Co.)

Bombay, Dec. 4.

Prices per Ton:—
China Clay, best quality Rs. 78; China Clay, market quality Rs. 68.

Prices per Cwt:—
Farina Double Sifted Rs. 10-3-0; Epsom Salt Rs. 4-8-0; Sago Flour, 1st quality Rs. 7-6-0; Sago Flour market quality Rs. 7-0-0; Maize Starch Pearl Continental Rs. 10-2-0; Dextrine (Potato) White Rs. 14-12-0 Zinc Chloride, German Rs. 10; Magneisium Chloride German Rs. 4-12-0; Australian Mutton Tallow, White Rs. 71; Turkey Red Oil, Concentrated Rs. 43; Bleaching Powder, United Alkali, small packing Rs. 8-3-0; Bleaching Powder, Electro German, small packing Rs. 3-8-0; Sodium Sulphide, English, small packing Rs. 10-4-0; Sodium Sulphide, English large packing Rs. 9; Sodium Sulphide, German, small packing Rs. 10-4-0; Sodium Sulphide, German, large packing Rs. 9; Bichromate of Potash small packing Rs. 44; Soda Ash, Dwarangadhra Rs. 7-4-0; Bicrromate of Soda, small packing Rs. 41; Brown Sugar of Lead, small packing Rs. 37; Lithrage Flake, French, small packing Rs. 28.

Prices per lb:—
Hydro Sulphite B.A.S.F. Rs. 1-10-0; Hydro Sulphide, English Rs. 0-9-3; Aniline Salt, Electro Rs. 0-7-6; Antimony Salt Rs. 1-6-0; Acetic Acid Rs. 0-5-6; Formal-de-hyde Rs. 0-7-6.

PANDWAL-PITALE MARRIAGE.

Mr. L.B. Raje writes:—

"In your issue of the 24th November, you have published a note re: the Pondwal-Pitale marriage celebrated in the People's Jinnah Hall on the 22nd ultimo. It has been stated therein that the marriage took place according to the Arya Samaj rites. This is not correct. The marriage was solemnised by me according to the Hindu Vedic Vivaha Ritual compiled by the late Mr. Gajanan Bhaskar Vaidya, from the Grihya Sutras and the ancient Vedic Rites."

The Radiant Tailoring Shop.

opposite ALBLESS BAUG (near Kemp & Coy.)
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in Wool, Silk and Cotton

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under the management of

MR. G. RAO

(25 years Indian and Continental experience of which 16 years were spent in HOAR & COY., Bombay and Quetta

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SPECIAL FEATURES

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SYMBOL OF FRIENDSHIP
DR G.B's MEDICATED SNUFF
A CURE FOR HEADACHE, NEURALGIA, SCROFULA & ETC:
MESSERS GURU BASAVA & Co Ltd
SOLE MANUFACTURERS
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Bombay Agents :—
Messrs. HASANALI SALEH MAHOMED & CO.
Government Tobacco Warehouse, Fort BOMBAY.

HOW THE R. T. C. WAS WRECKED

—:o:—

MOVE "TO SPLIT A NATION INTO UNPENETRABLE COMPARTMENTS"

Mr. H. N. Brailsford writes in the "New Leader" of November 26:—

A week has been added, through the intercession of Lord Reading and Mr. Wedgwood Benn, to the sittings of the Round Table Conference. It would have been criminal to close it down, as Mr. MacDonald proposed to do, with the muzzle still tightly fastened round its jaws.

It had sat since mid-September, but until Monday of this week it had not been permitted to discuss the centre and crux of the whole problem—the nature and limitations of the responsible self-government which a federated India will enjoy. Matters of secondary importance it had been permitted to debate with tedious completeness. All were agreed that the Upper House of its Assembly shall have one hundred, and the Lower House two hundred, Members. But whether these three hundred persons will constitute a Parliament or a debating society is still in doubt, for no one knows whether or when or how far they may meddle with finance, the army, and foreign policy.

WHY A CONFERENCE?

The Conference goes on: it is permitted to talk about these matters. But in what sense can one call it a Conference? The procedure is that, one after another, the Indian delegates rise and explain, rather hurriedly, what each expects or demands. When they have finished, and not till then, Mr. MacDonald will define—it may be with his usual studied vagueness—what his Government will concede. On that the curtain will descend, and the delegates will return to explain as best they may the delays and the hurries, the silences and the confused speech of this unfortunate Conference to a contemptuous and disaffected India.

This is not negotiation: it is not even debate. No doubt as Lord Sankey says, he will, within the four corners of the Cabinet's outline take account in drafting his Bill of these Indian speeches. The same result might have been achieved with less trouble and expense, if each delegate had sent in a memorandum by post.

INDIA'S LOST CHANCES.

The Government had a strange conception of what procedure by Conference ought to mean. Indians, on their side, have done too little to confront it with any agreed and thought-out statement of their demands. Had they done that, this Conference, which has been a mere collection of more or less influential and distinguished individuals, would have become the voice of India. One can hear that voice, if one listens with sympathetic attention, now as an aspiration and again as a complaint, but when one asked for exact and imperative speech, too often it stuttered.

For that the abstention of the Moslems, who will not even now join in defining their views on the army and finance in a self-governing Federation, are chiefly to blame. But even the Hindus, though no one can doubt their substantial agreement in principle and sentiment, have not combined their tactics or achieved unanimity in detail. Mr. Gandhi, though he remains the most original personality of our generation and the greatest force in Indian life, fell short in leadership, nor could Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, with all his experience and sagacity, supply the generalship which might have utilised to the full all the advantages that belong potentially to the Hindu majority.

MOSLEM OBSTRUCTION

That, however, is a minor matter, for in substance no one can doubt the intensity and unanimity of the Hindu demand for the fullest self-government: the majority stammers only when it faces the necessity for compromise. The persistence of the Moslems in isolating themselves is another matter. That did not spring from confusion or defective generalship. From first to last their tactics have shown perfect combination and an unbending resolution. They have subordinated every other consideration to the achievement of their sectarian ends.

They will say on occasion that they, too, demand responsible self-government. They have in fact done everything to thwart it. Had they been content to stand by the extremest statement of their own communal claims there would still have remained the possibility of a settlement by arbitration. But they must need advance on an equal footing with their own demand for separate electorates which has at least the sanction of use and wont, the new claim by some spokesmen of the Depressed Classes for a like privilege. That they did, well knowing that neither the National Congress, nor the Liberals nor the spokesmen of Indian Labour could ever acquiesce in it.

This splitting of a nation into impenetrable compartments, sealed against light and air, must render democracy for ever unworkable, while it perpetuates the very curse of "untouchability" which modern India is struggling to destroy. From Labour's standpoint it means the scattering of the working masses, in town and village alike, among three separate electorates, walled off against any hope of effective combination or common leadership.

When, after this stand, which alone sufficed to destroy the hope of Indian unity, the Moslems persisted in their refusal to join in the discussion on responsible government, the English spectator could draw only one conclusion. They do not want it. They are in the meantime content with the influence which they enjoy at Delhi. They have rendered to Tory Imperialism a service for which it is not ungrateful. They have broken the impetus of India's effort for freedom.

CIVIL DISOBEDIENCE AGAIN.

Perhaps they are short-sighted? I am not sure. They reckon eventually on creating one day their own Mohammedan State in the North-West, as one of their leaders publicly confessed, "within the Empire or—outside it."

Is there, then, no hope of avoiding the renewal of last year's struggle? There might be one, though Indians, rendered only too naturally suspicious are reluctant to explore it. I cannot convince myself that the proposal first to create autonomous provinces and then to bring their Governments together in a Constituent Assembly, need necessarily work ill. It means some delay. Boundaries have to be settled, a franchise fixed, the communal issue arbitrated. Then, one supposes, there must be new elections.

A WAY OUT.

But out of those elections, with a wider franchise, surely there would emerge Ministries which could voice India's will, as this Conference of individuals and sects never could. When Bombay and Madras and Bengal speak to London, it will listen more attentively than it has ever listened to individual Indians, or even to party leaders. Confronted by Indian Governments, with public opinion registered behind them, and the administrative machine in their grip, Downing Street would be obliged to negotiate.

PANNIRSELVAM JOINS SHAUKAT ALI

Mr. Joachim Alva writes:—

Bombay Catholics and the rest of their co-religionists all over India will be disgusted with the part played by their so-called representative Mr. Pannirselvam at St. James. In refreshing contrast stands the attitude manifested by Dr. S. K. Datta, the representative of the other section of the Indian Christian community, viz., the Protestants. This representative of the Indian Christian community who supported Mahatma Gandhi at the meeting the Minorities Committee held in London on last Friday voiced the feeling of the section he represented in no uncertain manner. The Indian Christian Protestant community has always brought to bear a distinctly nationalist attitude on all questions affecting their position as evidenced in the resolutions passed in their numerous Conferences from time to time.

Rao Bahadur Pannirselvam has not only done a grievous wrong to his country but to his community as well. Nationalist Catholics refuse to be made pawns in an unholy game which holds back their country's progress towards the goal of Complete Independence. The love for British domination as against the transference of power into Indian hands can be the only significance of the signature appended by Rao Bahadur Pannirselvam to the so-called Minorities' Document. Indian Catholics have no right to demand privileges in a Free India if they have hitherto failed to perform their duties in an enthralled, India. It does not lie in the mouth of the people to ask for safeguards and guarantees when they have contributed their precious little for the freedom of their country. Rights and privileges are born of good-will and spontaneous recognition not through force and complete alienation. Joseph Baptista of lamented memory indignantly wrote to Mr. Fazal Ibrahim Rahimtoolah when the latter strove to rope him into the Minorities' Conference that it was ruinous and unprofitable for the minor communities to alienate the sympathy of the majority community by clamouring for separate representation.

Let Indian Christians and particularly Catholics be warned! They will be doomed, isolated and ruined beyond the hope of redemption if they still persist in depending on that artificial, unpatriotic prop of separate representation.

DECCAN CANALS FINANCIAL IMPROVEMENTS COMMITTEE

Questionnaire Issued

The committee recently appointed by the Government of Bombay to enquire into the difficulties of the cane cultivators on the Deccan Canals has issued the following questionnaire.

(1) Government have invested over 1o crores in the Deccan Canals and the Revenue therefrom is less than 3 per cent. of recent years. Can you suggest any means of increasing the Revenue?

(2) How much irrigated land do you cultivate or own? How much of it is under cane?

(3) What is the cost of growing an acre of cane? (give full details of cost of setts, labour, manure, interest, rent etc., separately).

(4) What is the rate of interest cultivators have to pay on their borrowings?

(5) What rent do you receive or pay for land on which.—
(a) Cane is grown?
(b) Irrigated Bhusar crops are grown?
(c) Fruit trees or crops like Turmeric, Chillies etc. are grown?

(6) Can you suggest any means of reducing the cost of production of Sugarcane and other crops?

(7) What is the cost of making gul? Can you suggest any method of reducing the cost of making it?

(8) Do you deal in "gul"?

(9) Why has the price of gul fallen since 1925?

(10) Is sugar replacing gul as an article of diet? Does it come from Northern India or from foreign countries

(11) Do you think sugar factories will pay now that the tariff against imported sugar has been raised by the Government of India, and if so, under what conditions?

(12) Why is less land being irrigated now than in previous years? Have you any suggestions to make to improve the demand for canal water?

(13) Is it desirable to concentrate irrigation on upper areas of canals?

(14) Is it feasible for Irrigators to combine their areas either by Co-operative methods or by pooling their resources?

If such methods of co-operation are likely to give better financial results would you advocate the formation of Co-operative Societies or acquisition of lands by Government for Co-operative Societies, so as to have larger units for Irrigation?

(15) Are lands reclaimed by drainage etc., and owned by private individuals brought under cultivation? If not, why?

(16) Wherever there is irrigation the value of lands or rents have gone up as you think and that the general tax-payer is entitled to a proportion of this increase either in the form of a Cess or a contribution of the betterment value

(17) Have you tried varieties of cane other than Punaia and if so with what result?

Are you aware of certain varieties tried with success by the Belapur Sugar Company?

(18) Do you favour a distribution of water by representatives of the owners on a particular channel and if so, under what conditions?

If this has already been tried what are the advantages and disadvantages?

WONDERFUL POWER OF A YOGI

Have your present, past and future wonderfully revealed by Prof. S. N. Bose, B.A., the famous occultist. His calculations are based upon Yoga-Sadhana (Meditation) taught by the famous Vedantist Yogi Swami Premanandajee, his grand-father. Prof. Bose's wonderful Yogic powers have been very remarkably recorded in the columns of more than some thirty leading and influential journals of India and Burma (Liberty, Amrita Bazar Patrika, Advance, Basumati, Times of Assam, Hindu Herald, The Rangoon Mail and 24 others) Numerous eminent persons have certified his wonderful Yogic predictions. Charges for answering 5 questions Re. 1, annual life reading monthly details Rs. 2 weekly details Rs. 5. Extensive Whole Life Reading Rs. 10. (Birth date or approximate age and time of writing required). Address—Prof. S. N. BOSE, B. A., Swami Premananda Ashram, (Established 1916) Box No. 11418 Beadon Street, P. O., CALCUTTA

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Flit is deadly to flies, mosquitoes, fleas, moths, ants, roaches, bedbugs, and their eggs. Harmless to man. Doesn't stain.
Don't confuse Flit with other insecticides. Look for the soldier on "the yellow can with the black band."
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Kills quicker
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CHORUS OF CONDEMNATION

Hooliganism At Opera House And Dadar Parsi Meeting

I

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—If the disgraceful scenes enacted at the Royal Opera House on last Friday night are to be taken as an index of Parsi mentality, then the Parsis have certainly forfeited every right to call themselves an enlightened community.

A demonstration like this can have only one result, and that is to lower the community in the eyes of all right-thinking men of other communities. What is indeed most deplorable is that at this critical period in Indian history, when the one thing that every true son of India should wholeheartedly work to achieve, is good will and unity among different communities, there should be some among us who feel no compunction in stirring up ill-will between one community and another on utterly frivolous grounds of racial arrogance and social and religious bigotry? These people may perhaps not realize that they have done a distinct disservice not only to the Parsi community but to the country at large, but I trust the enlightened portion of the community will not allow itself to be misunderstood by its silence. As far as I am able to judge all thoughtful members of the community are indignant over the affair, and I therefore suggest that in order to dissociate themselves completely from such bigotry and fanaticism, a number of ladies and gentlemen should send in for publication to local papers a protest over their signatures, just as they did in the case of a similar and equally disgraceful hooliganism by Parsis at the Davar Bar.—Yours, etc.,

F. B. PATELL.

II

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I have read Mr. Murzaban's letter appearing in the issue of your paper of November 30. From his letter it appears as if Mr. M. R. Masani, Miss Masani and Mr. Purshottamdas Tricumdas are all telling so many untruths. It is really surprising if such is the case.

I am an orthodox Parsi, and I sincerely dislike intermarriages, but let me most emphatically and in undisguised terms show my disgust at the methods adopted on Friday by the so-called orthodox Parsis. I really believe that for an educated and advanced community, the method adopted, and the scenes created were simply—to say the least—revolting.

I have not the honour to know Mr. Purshottamdas Tricumdas except that he is one of the leading Congress Workers. I am quite sure, if he had been approached in a way befitting an educated community, he would never have hesitated to accede to any reasonable request.

May ask Mr. Murzban what steps he took when some time ago some Parsi ladies took part in a film, which was screened for the public? Did he, or did he not receive any letters urging him to prevent the ladies from taking part?

It is very unfortunate that an educated girl's fair name is made a target of insults.

Nothing is more significant than Mr. Murzban's concluding remarks about the Police Commissioner withdrawing the license of the play. Surely when one has a "weak heart", he always seeks the aid of some one stronger than himself.—Yours, etc.,

DHANJISHAW P. MEHTA.

III

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—In reporting the incident at the Opera House on November 28, your reporter states that, "the drama has for its theme social reform". To a normal Parsi mind it seems rather strange that a Hindu gentleman, instead of diverting all his energies to reform his own society has thought himself competent to teach Parsis some lessons in social reforms; the very Parsis, whom you in your leader of the same day extol as a community which has been its pioneer of "progress in many fields....." including social reforms.

Would it not have been better and proper, for Mr. Purshottamdas Tricumdas to take similar liberties with the orthodox section of his own community, or still proper with the Mahomedans who are far behind in respect to social reforms than the Parsi community? The writer, strongly deplores the "Organised Hooliganism" that did occur, and no Parsi of decent thoughts ever wants to see it repeated. Still, a reasonable doubt lurks in the mind of the writer, that the staging of the play was act of time, and under no circumstances justifies the introduction of the Parsi girl's character. The author with his enlightened views, and high social status in life, could have secured a similar lady character from many respectable Muslim families, or could have requested to act along with those educated amateurs, better still, a depressed class lady, thus bringing the theme of social reform more to home where its lackness is sadly felt daily.

Besides when I say that the production of the play was "out of time", I mean thereby that the author did not consider the present psychological trend of the Parsi community. Recently there have been some "social vice" cases in the community. These, along with a newspaper's boldness to print objectionable filthy matters regarding the community a month or two ago, and for which its editor was justly convicted, have left a sad impression on the minds of the Parsis, and their pent up feelings unfortunately found way at the slightest provocation on last Friday.

The willingness of the Parsi girl to help the author in staging this drama of social reform, in spite of persistent protests from a section of the Parsi community, must have conveyed to one and all the high standard of social reform existing amongst the Parsis; and the Parsis resent her action, simply because, rightly or wrongly, they believe that the girl was being made an instrument to further the cause of civil-marriages, a reform, the Parsis have as a body refrained from openly introducing amongst them up to now.

The community is perhaps the smallest existing in India, and they believe they cannot openly welcome such reforms as civil marriages, for they see that all other sister communities are at present engaged in preserving their individualities. You commend us, as a "remarkable proof of our enlightenment when at the R.T.C. our representatives with one voice refused to have anything to do with the crutches of separate electorates". A time may come in near future when we all become a nation, but till then our own communal individuality, as long as it does not conflict with the best interests of our this adopted dear country, must be preserved.

Reading the reports on this unfortunate incident in other papers, one learns, that efforts were made by the organisers of demonstrations to persuade the author to delete certain objectionable paragraphs from his play, apart from the pressure brought on Miss Masani. One understands that he refused to delete a single sentence from his play instead of gracefully complying with their requests. In interested quarters such refusals of a member of the majority community will be made much of, "as the beginning of the tyranny of the rule of the majority". It is the writer's belief, that if a section of any community feels, that its feelings are being injured, these are the days, when the majority or the party concerned for whose actions, words or deeds objections are taken, must gracefully learn to respect the feelings of that section for the time being, till that orthodox section is educated and made to comprehend, that its objections were "childish" or "out of date". Their angle of visions must also be appreciated, for they have seen, and sincerely felt, the creeping of certain evils with every such introduction of social reform. We must admit that they are a necessary check to our zeal to reforms.

When one goes through the paragraphs, for which the objections are taken, and which appeared in the Monday's daily Gujarathi papers for their readers to judge, to a Parsi, whose psychological trend I have tried to explain above, they must appear in the surrounding circumstances as highly objectionable, as if the author was aiming to ridicule and run down this community. To request, the author to delete some of them from his play can never be called as "the outrageous demands made by those responsible for Friday's hooliganism," when he was aware for nearly a week before staging the play in which direction the wind was blowing. Perhaps he may have considered the request and the protests a little too emphatic, but looking to previous demonstrations by a section of the Muslim community on similar occasions, anything less he can now do, is to tender gracefully an apology for inadvertently hurting the feeling of even a section of the Parsi community.—Yours, etc.,

"NAHOBI".

IV.

To The Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—I have noted with great gratification that you have studiously avoided making any comment on public affairs which may in the least bring about bad blood between any two communities in India. India is duly grateful to Nationalist papers of your stamp I am a Christian, but I pride myself that I am an Indian first and hence my claim to say a gentle word on the Opera House disturbance. The Parsis have done no end of service to India as a whole materially, but I fear the attitude of some members of the community on religion has not raised them in the estimation of people who value religious tolerance. You will remember that a drama was performed last year called 'Yadi Vatan' or the "Memory of the Motherland", meaning Persia, by certain Parsis. As I am neither a Parsi nor a Musulman, I coul judge it dispassionately. To me it appeared distinctly offensive to the sensitive Musulmans and some of the Musulmans did object to its performance. The Parsi papers referred, to say the least, slightingly to the objectors as people without culture or tolerance. To-day a Hindu gentleman of high education composes a play of which certain passages on no some orthodox Parsis. The orthodox section of the Parsis could have prevented its appearance on the stage by peaceful means, but they resorted to direct action like my Muslim friends of least year. Personally Sir, I think the Parsis ought to be generally much more tolerant in religious matters and should certainly not take a leaf out of the book of educationally backward communities as a pretext to bolster up fanaticism.—Yours etc.,

V

To The Editor of the "Chronicle."

Sir,—Orthodoxy can go to the extent of creating organised hooliganism amogst a refined community, as was witnessed on last Sunday at Palamkote Hall, Dadar, when a very important meeting was convened to explain the aims of the Parsi Reform Committee, in connection with the septenary election of Panjayet Trustees, to the residents of Dadar. If the disturbance was a gross insult to anybody it was to the intelligence of the audience who had every right to learn the views of the new committee and decide for themselves the attitude the Parsi community should take at the coming election. The audience consisting of intelligent Parsi ladies, gentlemen and youths of Dadar after hearing the views of the Reform Committee as well as those of the separatists (invited by the chairman in the shape of questions and answers) was capable and intelligent enough to decide for themselves which of the two committees deserved help. By breaking up such an important and thoroughly constitutional meeting in such an undignified manner and by disgraceful acts, from behind the screen, of despatching to the meeting of respectable ladies and gentlemen, lorryful of hooligans (who even knew not the A. B. C. of the election campaign) with the sole object of not letting the truth known to the audience through independent speakers, was not fair play and deserve condemnation from all present there and from the public who have now come to know of this sad incident. If the old committee and the obstructionists had a good case why were offers from the chair to answer satisfactodily their questions noisily thrown out? This inevitably indicates the weakness of thier case, and moreover shows that it was an organised affair to run down the aims and objects of the Reform Committee and its organiser, Mr. Hirjibehedin. The Chairman and Dr. Pavri after brief consultation with the gentlemen of the opposite party requested two of them to address the hooligans to stop the disturbance, but, Mr. Editor, the report in your paper that they turned deaf ears to speakers of their side too, is inaccurate. The fact was that the two gentlemen of the opposite side who while uttering one sentence tried to pacify the rowdies by another sentence gave indirect encouragement to the rowdy element then another gentleman furiously declaimed against the justification of a second committee, this was a signal to the hooligans to create a disgraceful scene and break the meeting to the disgust of the audience who immediately dispersed. Not a single soul in the audience besides the hooligans was hostile (as is reported in some papers) to the conveners of the meeting and when Mr. Hirjibehedin was singled out by the rowdies for particular attention the audience formed its own conclusions as to the part played by the oppositionists of the new scheme. Some rowdies said "Maro Hirjibehedinne Maro" whereupon his friends suggested that he should go out from the window, but the idea was repugnant to me and I suggested to Mr. Hirjibehedin not to do so and took him myself with some other gentlemen from the gate and Mr. Hirjibehedin left in Mr. Kotar's Car as he was not to be seen there. No rowdy was after him, nor did he leave by the window as wrongly reported in a Parsi journal.

This is a question of life and death for the Parsi Community of the future and demands serious attention of one and all. Parsis are not illiterate and can not be fooled by anybody or bullied and terrorised by hooliganism, goondaism or vandalism. Two meetings convened by the Reform Committee presided ably and successfully by the Hon. Mr. Mehta and Mr. Jehangir Boman Behram were not at all disturbed and we fail to understand what was the motive of the organisers to break up the third one at Dadar. Parsis must beware and now be more vigilant to study the views of the original committee as well as those of Reform Committee and then thoughtfully decide to help the one deserving their support. To break up a meeting by terrorism and hooliganism, in order to thrust the particular set of views upon an enlightened community is not only disgraceful but intolerable.

The question raised by the Reform Committee is in no way or sense so outrageous, as to create such disturbances. The aim when studied appears to be very laudable and is in true interests of the community. Let the Parsi Community enjoy every opportunity to hear and study both the sides without any prejudice and if necessary let it take a referendum on the matter.—Yours etc.,

R. T. GOVERNOR.

(This correspondence is now closed.—Editor "B. C.")

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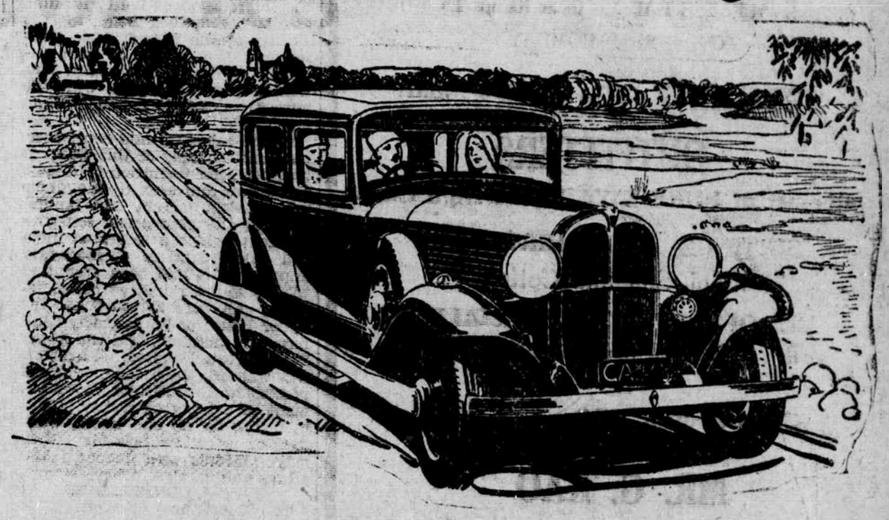

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DRUGS ENQUIRY COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATIONS

The following is a summary of the recommendations unanimously made by the Committee:—

The proposals which emerge from the conclusions arrived at the preceding chapters may be briefly summarised under the following heads:—

(1) British Pharmacopoeial drugs and well-known and approved medicines. (2) Profession of pharmacy. (3) Patent and Proprietary medicines. (4) Medicines made from indigenous drugs (5) Development of the drug industry in India. (6) Government Medical Stores Depot. (7) Indian Pharmacopoeia, and (8) Quinine policy.

PRELIMINARY.

There should be legislation to control drugs and pharmacy. The control in respect of drugs should be for those included in the British Pharmacopoeia and other known and approved medicinal preparations, whether indigenous or not.

Legislation should be central with a view to secure effectiveness and uniformity in control throughout India.

The report of the Drugs Enquiry Committee (1930-31) is issued in a bulky volume of 436 pages.

In pursuance of a Resolution which was adopted by the Council of State in March 1927, recommending the Governor-General in Council to urge all Provincial Governments to take such steps as may be possible to control the indiscriminate use of medicinal drugs and to legislate for the standardisation of the preparation and for the sale of such drugs, the Government of India, after consulting and with the approval of Local Governments, decided to appoint a small committee to explore and define the scope of the problem, and to make recommendations as to the measures which should be taken.

The terms of reference to the Committee were as follows:—

(1) To enquire into the extent to which drugs and chemicals of impure quality or defective strength, particularly those recognised by the British Pharmacopoeia, are imported, manufactured or sold in British India, and the necessity, in the public interest, of controlling such importation, manufacture and sale, and to make recommendations;

(2) To report how far the recommendations made in (1) may be extended to known and approved medicinal preparations other than those referred to above, and to medicines made from indigenous drugs and chemicals; and

(3) To enquire into the necessity of legislation to restrict the profession of pharmacy to duly qualified persons, and to make recommendations.

3. The Committee was composed as follows:—

Chairman:—Lieut.-Col. R. N. Chopra, M.A. M.D., (Cantab), L.R.C.P. (London), M.R.C.S. (Eng.), I.M.S., Professor of Pharmacology, School of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene, Calcutta, and Members:—Rev. Fr. J. F. Caius, Pharmacologist at the Haffkine Institute, Bombay, Mr. H. Cooper of Messrs. Smith Stanistreet and Co., Ltd., Manufacturing Chemists, Calcutta, and Maulvi Abdul Matin Chaudhury.

The Committee visited important centres in the Provinces and took evidence on the questions stated in the terms of reference. It also issued a questionnaire to selected persons and bodies.

AIM AND SCOPE OF THE ENQUIRY.

The terms of reference to the Committee embodied in Resolution No. 1637 of the Government of India, consist of three distinct heads, namely, (1) control over drugs and chemicals recognised by the British Pharmacopoeia, (2) control over (a) known and approved medicinal preparations other than those recognised by the British Pharmacopoeia, and (b) medicines made from indigenous drugs and chemicals, and (3) control over the profession of pharmacy. To clarify the position, a few words as to how the terms of reference have been interpreted by the Committee would not seem to be out of place.

Legislation should not be combined with that for foods as the control in respect of the latter should be Provincial, in view of the varying needs of the different provinces.

Legislation may consist of either a combined Drugs and Pharmacy Act, or a separate Drugs Act and a separate Pharmacy Act.

(a) A Central Laboratory should be established and maintained by the Governor-General in Council. It may be located either at Bombay or at Calcutta.

(b) The laboratory should be in charge of a Director with adequate staff and equipment.

(c) The laboratory should consist of two departments (1) Pharmacology and Bio-Chemistry and (2) Chemistry and Pharmacy. Each department should consist of one Deputy Director, one Assistant Director and two Senior Assistants. There should also be an adequate number of pharmacologists, bio-chemists, chemists and pharmacists with the necessary clerical and menial staff.

FUNCTIONS OF CENTRAL LABORATORY.

The functions of the Central Laboratory will be—

(i) to do research work on the pharmacological testing of drugs; (ii) to train public analysis in the methods of chemical, biochemical and biological assay; (iii) to undertake commercial testing of drugs for manufacturers and dealers on payment of the prescribed fees, particularly for those who are unable to set up their own laboratories for the testing of their products; (iv) to prepare and maintain stable standards of strength, purity and quality for drugs; (v) to standardise methods of analysis and tests with due regard to the climatic and other conditions prevailing in different parts of India; (vi) to guide, co-ordinate and correlate the work of the Provincial Laboratories; (vii) to act as expert referee in respect of disputed analyses of samples sent by Local Governments; (viii) to periodically issue bulletins about its progress in various branches of its activities and supply information to manufacturers and Provincial Laboratories, as they may be in need of; and (ix) to assay and test chemicals, drugs, biological products and organo-metallic compounds on request by any person including Local Governments, Provincial Laboratories or Inspectors.

Every Local Government should establish and maintain a testing laboratory in the Province in charge of a Public Analyst and a Deputy with adequate staff and equipment. The Local Government will appoint the Public Analyst and the staff, subject to prescribed rules, but the appointment of the Public Analyst will be subject to the approval of the Governor-General in Council.

FUNCTION OF TESTING LABORATORY.

The function of the said laboratory will be—

(a) to analyse and report on samples of drugs imported or made locally, other than biological and organo-metallic compounds, which are submitted to it for analysis in accordance with prescribed rules; and (b) to undertake on payment of the prescribed fees, analysis of drugs at the request of manufacturers and others interested in obtaining its opinion.

For assisting the Governor-General in Council and advising him in making rules to carry out the objects of the Act, there should be an Advisory Board consisting of—(i) the Director-General of the Indian Medical Services (ex-officio) who will be the Chairman; (ii) the Public Health Commissioner (ex-officio); (iii) the Director and one other member of the staff of the Central Laboratory (ex-officio); (iv) eleven members elected by the General Medical Council in India, the General Council of Pharmacy, the Medical Faculties of the Statutory Universities and the independent medical practitioners of India.

The sale, manufacture, or storage for sale of adulterated, misbranded or unwholesome drugs may be prohibited as in sections 406 and 412 of the Calcutta Municipal Act, 1923. The prohibition may also be extended to notified drugs or drugs bearing a similar name as in section 407 of that Act. Proof of purchase under a "bona fide" warranty and sale in the same condition as it was purchased may be recognised as a good defence (cf. section 136 (c) of the Rangoon Municipal Act, 1922). Any breach of the proposed provisions or any Act in contravention thereof or of rules or of conditions imposed by licences should be made an offence.

PROFESSION OF PHARMACY

No person should be eligible for registration as a pharmacist unless he has—

(a) successfully undergone the undermentioned course of training as laid down by the General Council of Pharmacy; or

(b) taken the degree of a Pharmaceutical Chemist of an Indian University.

Any person may be registered as a pharmacist without further training or qualifying examination who is—

(a) a duly qualified medical practitioner, registered or recognised, by the Provincial Council of Medical Registration or by the General Medical Council of the United Kingdom; or (b) a holder of a British, American or foreign degree in pharmacy; or (c) a holder of a diploma of the Pharmaceutical Society, of Great Britain; or (d) a holder of a degree in science of an Indian University with evidence of sufficient training in Pharmaceutical Chemistry.

PHARMACEUTICAL COUNCIL.

A Provincial Pharmaceutical Council should be formed in each Province including the Administered Areas and Commissionerships, consisting of eleven members, of whom seven will be elected from among themselves by registered pharmacists and four (who need not necessarily be registered pharmacists) will be nominated by the Local Government. But the first Council will consist entirely of persons nominated by the Local Government from among those who will be eligible for registration as Pharmacists.

PATENT AND PROPRIETARY MEDICINES.

Every patent and proprietary medicine with a "secret formula" manufactured in India or imported into India should be required to be registered on payment of a prescribed fee and a certificate of registration obtained for it, on the lines of the Patent and Proprietary Medicine Act of Canada.

The certificate will be issued only on the disclosure of each medicinal ingredient to the department concerned.

If alcohol in excess of 5 per cent is present, the name and proportion of each ingredient which medicates the preparation so as to unfit it for use as an alcoholic beverage should be given to the department.

MEDICINES MADE FROM INDIGENOUS DRUGS.

The crude single drugs as well as the compounded medicines used in the indigenous systems of treatment, should be brought under control.

The control of such drugs and preparations should for the present be kept entirely separate from that of Western drugs and preparations.

The introduction of a uniform curriculum for the instruction and training of indigenous practitioners should precede the exercise of any system of control.

The practice of Indian medicine should be restricted to properly trained, qualified and registered practitioners

DEVELOPMENT OF DRUG INDUSTRY IN INDIA.

The Universities in India should be required to give training in advanced Pharmaceutical Chemistry and institute a degree on the subject.

The quality of crude drugs, both imported and grown in the country, should be strictly controlled.

The import duty on manufactured drugs should be increased by five per cent.

The import duty on crude drugs not available in India should be abolished or appreciably reduced.

The imposition of export duty on raw materials obtainable only in India should be considered.

The Central Laboratory should be staffed by experts who are capable of giving sound advice to all interested persons on manufacturing processes, the requirements as to machinery and general plant that may be necessary for carrying on the industry and the technical difficulties which may arise in relation to it.

Every encouragement should be given to promote the cultivation of medicinal plants and herbs.

GOVERNMENT MEDICAL STORES DEPOTS.

As local manufacturing progresses and good quality drugs are obtainable on the Indian market at a cheaper rate the manufacturing should be gradually reduced till it is stopped.

The Committee is of opinion that as the drug industry grows the Medical Stores Depots should gradually remove such medical institutions as are not definitely entitled to obtain supplies from the Depots, viz., District Board and Municipal hospitals, Railway institutions, Indian States, etc., from their list.

Supplies for the Stores Depots should be obtained so far as possible from local manufacturers.

INDIAN PHARMACOPOEIA.

Steps should be taken to compile an Indian Pharmacopoeia This work should be on the lines of the British and United States Pharmacopoeias including only drugs of known composition, of definite pharmacological action, of well-established therapeutic properties, with the toxicity fully worked out and the necessary standards of chemical and biological assay for determining the safe maximum doses.

The draft should be compiled on the model of existing pharmacopoeias, and should contain (1) such of the therapeutically active substances and pharmaceutical necessities as are found suitable for India, and (2) substitutes, and additions from the indigenous "materia medica".

The desirability of entrusting the work of compiling the Indian Pharmacopoeia to the officers of the Pharmacological Laboratory, Parel, Bombay, may be considered.

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YARN MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Dec. 2.

In the earlier part of the week under review our market remained quiet and prices eased off further to some extent as a result of very restricted offtake and also due to easiness in prices of Cotton, both in the local market as well as in Liverpool, market. In the latter part of the week however on account of further heavy depreciation in Sterling prices of Cotton as well as of all commodities have shown rapid improvement and this has naturally affected to some extent prices of yarns in the local market and as a result yarn prices have shown an improvement to the extent of about quarter of an anna per lb., in Coarse counts where prices had declined materially whereas in finer counts there has been only a slight rise. On the whole the feeling is rather more hopeful than before and whilst the turnover has been very limited the tendency very steady.

ENGLISH YARNS.

There has been practically no change in this class of yarns and turnover is comparatively much smaller. The breakdown of the R. T. C. Conference has also a very adverse effect on Manchester yarn business and dealers do not think it advisable to place any business for forward deliveries on account of the uncertainty of the political situation in the next few months. Besides prices in Manchestes have improved further and the replacing cort is much higher and any fresh business of importance in Manchester yarns therefore seems to be out of question at present.

JAPANESE YARNS.

As a result of unfavourable Japanese Exchange particularly in the latter part of the week prices in Japanese yarns have shown improvement to some extent and there have been some enquiries particularly in Mercerized Twofold yarns and Single Cotton yarns such as 40s., etc. The Import Houses have been able to sell a few packages at prices which are much lower than the replacing costs. The future course is uncertain.

ARTIFICIAL SILK YARNS.

As a result of further sharp decline in Dollar Sterling Exchange, naturally imports of Artificial Silk yarns from Italy become much dearer than befocre and dealers therefore think it rather safe to deal in Artificial Silk yarns at present as they do not now anticipate any material decline in prices. On the other hand if Sterling depreciates further there is all probability of further improvement in prices and therefore dealers have been showing more confidence in the present prices of Art Silk yarns fixed by the Syndicate and enquiries have further increased during the week. Besides this, there is scarcity of stocks in certain well-known Brand in the market and dealers therefore have got to take to other new Brands much against their will. Arrivals in Bombay as well in Madras are comparatively much smaller and therefore the position is getting healthier. It is also believed that if Sterling depreciates further prices of Tafetta cloth will have to improve further and if it so happens the consumers in the Punjab as well as in Southern India will not find it difficult to pay the present level of prices in as much as they will be able to get better prices for their cloth. There is therefore some confidence amongst the dealers in the present level of prices of Art Silk yarns and some of them have been found to be taking more interest in this class of yarns than before. But for the political uncertainty and the fears of Boycott Movement we believe there should have been much bigger sales of Artificial Silk yarns in the present circumstances. On the whole however the tendency is distinctly more hopeful and improvement in demand from districts is anticipated in the next few days.

INDIAN YARNS.

In sympathy with sharp decline in Cotton our Mills have been showing firmer attitude in their quotations both for yarns and cloth and inquiries have further improved. Prices offered from the districts are yet much too low but it is very likely that if Cotton is maintained or goes up yet further the consuming districts will have to revise their idea of prices and a fair amount of business will take place. Offtake continues more or less satisfactory and the future tendency is more hopeful than before.

A HEAVY SENTENCE

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The sentence of one year's rigorous imprisonment passed by the Chief Presidency Magistrate on Bai Meherbai Divecha, an old Parsi lady in the Social Vice Case, is unnecessarily harsh and heavy. I do not understand why the Learned Magistrate has thought it fit to pass such a heavy sentence on an old lady when in a similar case tried by Mr. Jungalwala, the accused, a Parsi, was let off with a fine and a day's simple imprisonment.

As I have already stated in such cases where the offenders do not seem to have realised the seriousness of the offence a heavy sentence is bound to defeat its own object and in some cases the remedy might prove worse than the disease.

I, therefore, earnestly and on my bended knees appeal to the Purity Leaguers to approach the Government to deal with the offenders in the social vice cases leniently and reduce the heavy sentences of six years and one year's hard labour passed on Vakil and Bai Meherbai Divecha respectively. The case of Bai Meherbai deserves immediate and special consideration in view of the fact that she is an old Parsi lady too gentle to bear the rigours of the jail life and who now sincerely repents for the heinous crime committed by her.

Will the "Purity" Leaguers act in the matter?—Yours etc.,

R.D. BALIWALA.

"TAPPING OF MUNICIPAL TODDY TREES

To the Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—In your to-day's issue of the "Bombay Chronicle" under the proceedings of the Bombay Municipal Corporation of the 23rd ultimo. I am sorry my attitude towards the resolution of the Public Health Committee re: the tapping of the Municipal toddy trees, was not correctly reported. Before moving the resolution in the Corporation yesterday, I openly declared that I was against the resolution. As the Chairman of the Public Health Committee, I moved the resolution as a matter of procedure.—Yours etc.,

E. MOSES.

Bombay.

NEWSPAPERS AND THE LAW OF CONTEMPT OF COURT

(Continued from page 8)

including the defence of those charged with outrages, the public is wholly justified in taking him at his words." Thereupon the accused who were being tried by the Special Tribunal applied to the High Court for a writ of attachment and committal for contempt against the Editor of the "Statesman" and the Printer and Publisher thereof. Rankin C. J. in the course of his judgment said: "We have in the first instance to make up our minds whether the words published have any tendency to interfere with the true course of justice.... I am bound to say that to the question whether the articles have any tendency to interfere with the course of justice, I think the answer must be that there is distinctly discernible in the articles a tendency to interfere with the due course of justice....It is very old law that one form of contempt which the Court always watches very narrowly is the contempt that takes the form of prejudicing mankind against persons who are on their trial, raising an atmosphere of prejudice against them by comment which is addressed to the public at large. I do not think it is in the least degree true that the Editor was intending to prejudice the trial of these people..... At the same time I think it is true also that he did not appreciate that his comments involved a suggestion that the accused persons at Chittagong were guilty."

This was a very uncommon case of aspersions being unintentionally implied against the Advocate of a party. The 'Ratio Decedendi' was that the Court's jurisdiction in contempt is not exercised out of any mere notion of the dignity of judicial office, but for the purpose of preventing interference with the due course of justice and it was quite possible to interfere with the due course of justice by making comments on an Advocate in the way of his profession, which would deter or embarrass him in the discharge of his duties. In the result it was held that the Court would not exercise its jurisdiction upon a mere question of propriety where the tendency of the article to do harm was slight and the character and the circumstances of the comment were otherwise such that it could properly be ignored. The Rule was accordingly discharged. No order was made as to costs. A narrow escape for the Editor.

Though on the one hand Courts will not take action when the tendency to interfere with the course of justice is slight and the contempt unintentional they will, on the other hand, not hesitate to punish severely in other cases. The Superior Courts have unlimited inherent power to punish criminal contempt by imprisonment or fine by the summary process of attachment and committal.

WHAT JOURNALISTS MAY LEGITIMATELY DO.

Apart from the Law of Defamation under the Indian Penal Code and dealing for a moment with the law of Contempt of Court alone it is permissible (1) to publish the proceedings of a Magisterial inquiry or a Coroner's inquest. (2) To issue "bonafide" advertisements offering a reward for evidence in a pending action. Very great care must, however, be taken that such an advertisement is not a mere cloak for vilifying a party. (Halsbury Vol. 7, p. 2898).

Before proceeding to deal with contempts of Inferior Courts it may be pointed out to journalists that when an alleged contempt of Court is brought to their notice and the complaint appears to be well-founded, no time should be lost in making a suitable apology. Where a journalist publishes in his newspaper an a attack on a court of Justice it must be borne in mind that it is not always a defence to rule for contempt that he had immediately afterwards published an apology in his paper. (In "re Pickthall" 25 Bombay Law Reporter p. 107).

CONTEMPTS OF INFERIOR COURTS.

In 1922 the editor of a weekly newspaper issued at Dharwar, published an article commenting on certain proceedings in the court of the First Class Magistrate in that place and attributing partiality to the prosecution on the part of that Magistrate and suggetsing among other things that he was acting under the directions of the District Magistrate and not in accordance with the dictates of his conscience. The Government of Bombay thereupon applied to the High Court of Bombay for a Rule calling upon the editor to show cause why he should not be committed for contempt of court for publishing the said article. A preliminary objection was taken at the hearing to the effect that the High Court had no jurisdiction to deal with the contempt of inferior criminal courts. It was held that the publication of the article constituted a contempt of the High Court as tending to impede the due administration of justice ('Emperor V Balkrishna' 24 Bombay Law Reporter 16). The Madras High Court had taken a similar view. But the Calcutta High Court held a contrary view ('In the matter of "Amrit Bazar Patrika"' 17 C. W. N. 1285). Whether the courts of the Judicial Commissioners of the Central Provinces, Oudh and Sind had the same powers as the Chartered High Courts was not decided. To remove these doubts the Contempt of Courts Act 12 of 1926 was passed and came into operation on the 1st May 1926. This act now applies to the whole of India. By it the jurisdiction of the High Courts to take cognisance of contempts of courts subordinate to them, as they have, and exercise, in respect of contempts of themselves, is affirmed. The Chief Courts have been empowered to exercise the same jurisdiction, power and authority in respect of contempts towards them as the High Courts. The High Courts have, however, been specifically forbidden to take cognisance of contempts of courts subordinate to them where such contempt is an offence under the Indian Penal Code (Sec. S. 2.) The unrestricted power of the High Courts to inflict punishment for contempt is limited, save as otherwise expressly provided by any law for the time being in force, to passing a sentence of imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months or with fine which may extend to two thousand rupees or with both. A very salutary proviso has been added enabling them to discharge the accused or remit the punishment awarded on apology being made to the satisfaction of the Court (Sec. S.-3).

Journalists must, therefore, be on their guard not to commit contemple fo inferior courts, civil or criminal.

It is a mistake to suppose that the law in respect of contempt of court is a fetter on the liberty of the Press or the freedom of speech and writing. For the liberty of the subject, of which the Press is the best guardian and the stoutest champion, essentially depends on the proper administration of justice and any thing that directly or indirectly has the tendency of obstructing or interfering with the course of justice must be studiously avoided by all responsible journalists in order that the sacred river of justice may run unpolluted for ever.

HINDUSTANI SEVA DAL

Training Camp Opened At Akola

(From Our Correspondent).

AKOLA, Dec. 1.

The Berar Provincial Seva Dal training camp is opened here this morning before a distinguished and representative gathering at the hands of Vir Wamanrao Joshi. The function started with flag salutation.

Sjt. Brijalal Biyani, member-in-charge explained the aims and objects of the Seva Dal and the necessity or training camps.

Mrs. Durgabai spoke about the Sevika section of the training camp.

Vir Wamanrao concluding explained the principle of non-violence and the high aims of Seva Dal and exhorted the audience to prepare for the coming fight.

NOW SHOWING

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1001 ATTRACTIONS 1001

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Legal Notices.

HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.
INSOLVENCY NO. 842 OF 1931.

Re: HANSRAJ DWARKADAS and JIWABHAI GORDHANDAS, both carrying on business in the name and style of Dwarkadas Kanji & Sons, at Chhipi-Chawl, outside the Fort of Bombay .... Debtors.
Ex parte: CHEUNG TAI, a Firm and Another .. Petitioning Creditors.

On the 3rd day of December 1931, an order was made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in its Insolvency Jurisdiction, adjudging the abovenamed Debtor Hansraj Dwarkadas as an Insolvent.
Dated this 3rd day of Dec. 1931.

Insolvency Registrar.
4028.

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. PANDHARINATH DADABHAI DHUNE and Bai AJABBOO, wife of KIKABHAI SHAMSUDDIN of Bombay Hindu and Bohra Mahomedan, Inhabitants, respectively, have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien; charge; trust; maintenance; easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 23-25, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

ALL THAT piece or parcel of perpetual Fazandari land or ground with messuages tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being on the Parel Road, Bhendy Bazar in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay in the Island of Bombay containing by admeasurement (102.2/9) one hundred and two and two-ninth square yards, or thereabouts and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under 'B' Ward No. 2275, and Street No. 113-113A, New Survey No. 3665 and Cadastral Survey No. 1991 of Mandvi Division and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the property of His Highness the Aga Khan, on or towards the West by the said Parel Road, Bhendy Bazar, on or towards the North by the house of Borah Kaderbhai and on or towards the South by the house of Memon Suliman.

Dated this 4th day of Dec., 1931.
HASAN BAXI & CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
4022

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of ABDUL SHUKUR HAJI SALEHMOHAMED, of Bombay Cutchi Memon Mahomedan Inhabitant, a Merchant, carrying on business in piecegoods in the name, style and firm of Abdul Latif Abdul Sukur & Co. at Chakla Street and residing at Colaba outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Deceased

Bai KHATIJABAI, widow of the said Abdul Shukur Haji Salemohamed also of Bombay Cutchi Memon Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at No. 79-81, Woodehouse Road, Colaba outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness SIR JOHN WILLIAM FISHER BEAUMONT Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this FOURTH day of December in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand nine hundred and thirty-one and in the Twenty-second Year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court of Bombay.

R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary & Senior Master.

(Sd.) H. A. VAKIL,

The 4th day of December, 1931.
Messrs. MAHOMED ALI & Co.,
Petitioners' Attorneys.
4027

AUCTION SALES.

Sorabjee Cowasjee And Co.

AUCTIONEERS.
123, Meadows St., Fort,
BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY at the Junction of Kamatipura 13th Street and 12th Street: Foras Road, on FRIDAY, the 11th December, 1931, at 4-30 P.M. at the premises of the property by order of the Court Receiver appointed Receiver in Suit No. 24 of 1928: Salebhai Esufali Pishori and Others vs. Akberali Gulamalli and Another in exercise of the directions vested in him by the Decree made on the 5th March, 1930 —

Government leasehold land with the messuages or buildings standing thereon, situate at the Junction of Kamatipura, 13th Street, Foras Road and Kamatipura 12th Street, Bombay, admeasuring about 636 square yards which land bears Collector's Old Nos. 81-82-83; New Nos. 16095, 16096 and 16097; Old Survey Nos. 4545 to 4548 and 4338 and New Survey No. 1 and 2/6877 Cadastral Survey No. 195 of the Byculla Division and bears Municipal "E" Ward Nos. 2248 and 49 (2) and Street Nos 18 and 22 and 46 and 93-95 Foras Road and 12th and 13th Kamatipura Streets.

Full particulars and conditions of Sale may be obtained from Messrs. Ardesir Hormusji Dinshaw & Co., Attorneys for the receiver, 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, or from the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

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Full particulars from:—
DR. JEAN F. STRANDGARD.
(Late of Berlin & Vienna).
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BOMBAY, FROM THE 13TH DECEMBER, 1931.

Dr. N. L. Burman
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HYDROCELF
Without Operation
In 15 minutes at one sitting
Will be seen in Bombay
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30th Nov. to 6th December
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Time: 9 to 12 and 4 to 6 p.m.
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Share Market

IRREGULAR AND QUIET

Bombay, December 4.

The share market opened quiet under previous closing. There was scattered buying which hardened prices but later on eased off on long liquidation and absence of demand. Tata Iron Steel ordinary shares closed easy at Rs. 258. There was no demand for Cement Shares and prices eased off. Bombay Dyeing after declining to Rs. 633 advanced to Rs. 644 but again eased off and closed at Rs. 638. Century made an attempt to go up but after improving to Rs. 218|12 declined to Rs. 216|4. Fazal, Nagpur and New Great shares ruled quiet and prices fluctuated witrin a narrow range. Bombay Burma Shares were done at Rs. 316. While Oriental Ince were paid Rs. 1945. Imperial Bank Shares changed hands at Rs. 877 and Union Banks were done at Rs. 3.

3-1|2 per cent Govt. Paper closed at Rs. 52|13. Bombay Port Trust 1974 are quoted at Rs 59 and Municipal Debentures at Rs. 58.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, Dec. 4.

Bombay Dyeing 637; 35; 32; 35; 40; 38
Century 213; 14; 17; 18; 16
Colaba 70-10
Crescent 48-2
Fazul 306; 5; 7; 6-14
Indore 313
Madhowji 10
Nagpur 262; 61; 63; 62
New Great 117; 19
Pearl 172; 68; 71
Simplex 45-10
Swadeshi 213; 12; 13; 11
Burma 317; 15; 17; 17; 16
Hydro 113-2
Tram 103-2; 103-7
Deff. N. 310
Ord. 26; 25-14; 10; 14; 8
Bundi 13-8
Indian 155
Katni Ord. 144
Alcock 83

Out of a total of 17644 shares for delivery at the last settlement the following are conspicuous:—

Bombay Dyeing	347
Bombay Burma	586
Bundi	1480
Crescent	516
Colaba	249
Century	244
Fazal	358
Ind. Cement	326
Kohinoor	503
Nagpur	261
New Great	183
Pearl	210
Simplex	189
Shivrajpur	400
Tata Hydro	1642
Tata Steel Or.	7035
Tram	1975

MILLS.

Bombay, Dec. 4—

100 Ahm. Advance	252/8
50 Apollo	1-4-0
10 Bom. Cotton P.	2-8
500 Bom. Cotton	80
250 Bombay Dyeing	638/2
250 Bradbury P.	127-8
250 Bradbury	135
100 Century	216/4
500 Central India P.	406-4
100 Central	262/8
100 Colaba	70/10
100 Cooria	115
100 Crescent	48/2
250 Carrim	46-4
250 David	80
250 Dawn	480
200 Ed. Sassoon	25
1 E. D. Sassoon D.	0-4-3
100 Elphinstone P	20-12
100 Elphinstone	3/8
250 Fazulbhoy	306/14
100 Finlay	70
1000 Framji Petit	150
100 Gokak	85
1000 Hindustan	1200
100 Indore-Malwa	313/12
250 Jamshed	3/0
50 Kastoorchand	8-8
100 Khatau	85
100 Kohinoor	107/8
250 Laxmi	681/4
100 Madhowji	10-4
250 Madras United	200
1000 Maneckji Petit	700-0
100 Mayer Sassoon	30-0
1000 Morarji	305
50 Mysore	100
200 New Great P.	110
200 New Great	119-8
100 New City	44-6
250 Pabani	92-8
250 Pearl	170/10
100 Phoenix	250
10 Premier	1-4
100 Shapurji	5
1000 Sholapur	1450
250 Simplex	45/10
100 Siwan	57-8
100 Swadeshi	211/4
25 Tata P.	15
25 Tata	13
500 Vishnu P.	505
500 Vishnu	1025
1000 Western	680

BANKS

100-50 Baroda	60--8
50-25 Central	13-14
£10-5 Eastern	58
500 Imperial	377-8
500-125 Imperial Cont.	215
100-50 India	76
5 Union	3-1

CEMENT.

10 Bundi	8
70 Gwalior	57/4
250 Indian	155
100 Katni 1st P.	100
100 Katni 2nd P.	104-4
50 Katni Def.	535
100 Katni	144/6
10 Punjab P.	9
10 Punjab	7-8
100 Shahabad	168/12

INSURANCE.

10 Jupiter P.	7-3
15 Jupiter	6-4
50 New India	15
200 Oriental	1345
10 Vulcan	4-10

ELECTRIC.

100 Ahmedabad	110
1000 Andhra Val P.	933-12
1000 Andhra Val.	642/8
50 Bom. Tram. P.	62
50 Bombay Tram	103/7
100 Tata Hydro P.	100
100 Tata Hydro	113/2
1000 Tata Power P.	1015
1000 Tata Power	422/8

RAILWAYS.

500 Ahm. Prantij	660
100 Amritsar Patti	37/8
100 Central Province	71-12
100 Dho. Barramati	74-8
100 Guzrat	39
100 Mandra Bhon.	50-12
500 Tapti Valley	585

MINING.

10 Central India	0/4
10 Shivrajpur	13/12
150 Tata Steel 1 P.	108-2
100 Tata Steel 2 P.	49-12
30 Tata Steel D.	310
75 Tata Steel	52/8

MISCELLANEOUS

100 Alcock	83/12
250 Bom. Steam P.	187/8
250 Bom. Steam	167-8
50 Bombay Telephone	41/8
8s. Brit. B Petrol	2/11
125 Bombay Burma Old	316/4
50 Bom. Burma New	120
100 Ind Bleaching	130
15 Scindia	6
3½ per cent Government Paper	52/12
5 p.c. 1945-55 Tax Free	92

PICKETING OF LIQUOR SHOPS IN 'C' WARD

Bhuleshwar Congress Committee's Appeal

The Secretary, Bhuleshwar District Congress Committee 'C' Ward writes:—

"Picketing of toddy and liquor shops is carried on very intensively in 'C' Ward and it is now telling upon the shop-keepers and are very much puzzled. It is very painful to find that though the picketing is carried on very peacefully and no forcible restrictions are imposed upon the habitual drunkards, in some cases such of these drunkards have now resorted to the methods of beating, abusing the volunteers on duty. On Monday, at Erskene Road Liquor Shop, one volunteer was beaten by a Mahomedan brother and when this was reported to the office, the next day the Secretary of the Committee Mr. Ganpatishanker Desai, went personally to the place and took his duty by the side of the volunteer. Late at night the man turned up and wanted to play the same mischief that he had played day before, but this was averted by Mr. Desai's intervention who explained to him what the picketing was for, and that instead of this it was expected of him that he should help in this sacred cause. He was persuaded by his friends also and thus the situation was changed.

Yesterday night 3 of our volunteers were beaten at three shops by some habitual drunkards with a view that they might be frightened and that the shop-keepers might not suffer. In spite of all this the picketing is going on and shall go on. But we request the people of the locality to see that the volunteers friends, who are on duty in their locality, are saved from such rough-handling at the hands of such people. Because at all times the picketing officer cannot be found and by the time he returns from his round the incident may happen and there will be no one to look to the poor volunteer serving the cause of the Motherland.

"These incidents happen more especially in the locality of Nal Bazar, Chor Bazar, Bhendi Bazar and Duncan Road, where good many friends can be found. They will kindly move in the matter and see that their fellow brothers while offering such gracious services are not belaboured for nothing. In Chor Bazar some Mussalman friends are always to the rescue of the volunteers and in many cases the catastrophe had been avoided."

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
TO-DAY 4, 6-30 and 10 P.M.
THE WORLD'S GREATEST TENOR.
JOHN MCCORMACK
In Fox Movietone Wonder Production.
SONG O'MY HEART
Hear Him Sing Eleven Song Hits.

EMPIRE THEATRE
TO-DAY 4, 6-30 and 10 P.M.
A RIOT OF A COMEDY.
P. C. JOSSER.
Featuring ERNIE LOTINGA
The Story of an Incompetent Police who turns Detective.

EMPRESS TALKIES
TO-DAY 4, 6-30 and 10 P.M.
ALL-COLOUR SPECTACLE.
NO, NO, NANETTE
Featuring ALEXANDER GRAY and BERENICE CLAIRE.
All Talking, Singing, Dancing.

Now Showing at the Majestic Cinema

100% DANCING. SINGING, TALKING,
SAGAR MOVIETONES SUPER TALKIE PRODUCTION
VIBRATING WITH THE GLAMOUR OF THE GLORIOUS PAST.
RUNNING THIS WEEK.

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A Marvelous achievement of Pen and Art.

The Epic of heroism translated on the Screen.

Musical score by—
Mr. S. P. RANE.
Story by: Mr. Chaturbhuj Anandji
Hindi Adaptation by:
Mr. Niranjan Sharma.

CAST:
Mr JAL MERCHANT
Miss ZUBEIDA
Miss ZILOO
Mr. YAKUB

Able Direction by:—
Mr, PROFULLA GHOSH.
Cameraman: Mr. BOMAN IRANI.
Recording by:—Mr. BOMANSHA.

TIME:—
DAILY: 5-15, 8 and 10-30 P.M.
SATURDAY, SUNDAY and HOLIDAYS MATINEE at 3 P.M.

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GIRGAUM.

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MOST SENSATIONAL SCREEN STUNT of MEHTA-LUHAR PRODUCTIONS.
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TIRUTTANI, Madras Presidency.

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Grand Success
6TH WEEK
KRISHNA-TONE
HARISCHANDRA
Featuring
MASTER MOHMAD
and
Miss NILAM
UNBEARABLE RECORD everywhere.
DON'T MISS TO SEE & SHOW THIS FILM TO YOUR FAMILY.
TIME as usual.
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J11

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The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

JUPITER GENERAL
has brancies and agencies in principal towns in India
J12

BOMBAY: SATURDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1931

Ll. G. TAKES GANDHI CAP AS SOUVENIR

BOMBAY'S ROUSING RECEPTION TO EX-PREMIER

Lloyd George Sees In Mahatma An "Astute Politician"

"WE SHALL BE TREADING PATH OF HONOURABLE FREEDOM"

Mr. Lloyd George the ex-Premier of Great Britain who arrived in Bombay on Friday morning by S. S. "Calmorin" on his way to Ceylon was accorded a rousing reception by the City fathers at the Bombay Corporation.

Mr. Lloyd George who is accompanied on this journey by his wife Dame Margaret Lloyd George and his daughter Miss Megan Lloyd George was received on board the ship by a representative of the Governor of Bombay.

About an hour after the arrival of the steamer Mr. Lloyd George drove to the Municipal Corporation. He was received at the gate by Mr. Boman Behram the Mayor Mr. Kripalani the Municipal Commissioner and a number of Corporators among whom Dr. G. V. Deshmukh was conspicuous in his Gandhi Cap.

He was then taken to the Corporation Hall where he was received by the members of the Corporation most of whom were present on the occasion. The Hall was gaily decorated and besides the city fathers and representatives of the press, a good number of distinguished guests were present including many ladies.

As the wife and the daughter of Mr. Lloyd George drove straight to the Government House the City Fathers had to wait for about half an hour till they returned. They were also received by the Mayor and the Municipal Commissioner at the gate and taken to the Corporation Hall.

SUPPORT INDIAN FREEDOM.

Mr. Boman Behram, the Mayor welcoming Mr. Lloyd George, made a short speech in which he thanked the distinguished guest for giving the Corporation an opportunity to accord him a welcome. He thought it would have been better if the guest had time to partake of their hospitality.

The Mayor said that he did not want to embarrass Mr. Lloyd George by speaking about him in his presence. Still he said, "The world will not forget the great debt it owes to you for the historic part you played at a critical juncture in its history.

"I express the hope that the great gifts which you employed In conclusion, he wished them a **and the Empire will find fresh avenues for employment. We have every hope that India will receive your full support in her fight for freedom. (Applause).**

HONOUR TO CORPORATION.

Proceeding, the Mayor observed that the Corporation which was according him the welcome was the first self-governing institution in the country. It had a history extending over half a century which was an era of sound and good administration. The visit of Mr. Lloyd George was a notable episode in its history and would be long remembered.

The Mayor accorded the same hearty welcome to Dame Margare Lloyd George and Miss Megan, with whose names, he said, they were all familiar in India.

In conclusion, he wished them a delightful holiday and wished that on their return-journey, they might find time to visit Bombay again and see a little more of the many sided life of this great city.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S REPLY.

"I am looking forward to the time, although I am growing in years, when we shall be treading the path of honourable fre dom together," declared Mr. Lloyd Georege concluding his short but impressive reply to the reception.

At the very outset, Mr. Lloyd George thanked the Mayor and other members of the Corporation for the signal honour done to him and the welcome extended to him and his family during his short visit to "this great magnificent gate of your Wonderful Land."

"INDIA HELPED US."

Proceeding Mr. Lloyd George said: "This is my first public appearance for over six months (laughter) and I may say that I have lost my art of speaking and I have to re-acquire it. Mr. Mayor you were good enough to refer to what you thought of my good services that I have rendered to the empire and to mankind at one of the most critical periods of the history of the world. I am glad of the opportunity as the Prime Minister of England, I had the supreme direction of the whole forces of the British Empire for four critical years of immense struggle for human rights and freedom of the Western nations, and I may here pay my tribute to the assistance which your great country gave at that hour. Over a million of your fine manhood came to our help who were struggling for freedom in the West and I have no hesitation in saying that whatever differences of opinions may be about questions under discussion now, we ought never to forget that India helped us and came to our rescue when we were fighting for the freedom of the West, and let it be known that there can be no more hope in British hearts than that supreme fact.

"Having come all this distance away from the politics of my country, which are very complex I need hardly say that I am not going to refer to the politics of your country. So far as your institution is concerned, I am delighted to learn about the soundness of your self-governing institution and it has been unchallenged and that shows what you can accomplish when the power is vested in your hands. I have seen very little of your city, and I see everywhere symptoms of good government. I have visited many cities and I may tell you that the approaches to them are by no means as attractive as the approaches of Bombay.

MEETING WITH GANDHIJI.

"We have great problems to settle together. The last privilege I had before I left England, was to meet your great countryman Mahatma Gandhi. (Loud cheers). He was good enough to come to me on a very cold, foggy night, after a hard day's work to drive to my home in the country at great personal sacrifice and sat with me for three and a half hours and put before me the case of his countrymen in the incomparable manner with which you are all acquainted in India. I am a politician, and I do not mind telling you that I discovered him to be a politician too. He made a very deep impression on my political thoughts. He is very astute, and you people know that; but I discovered in the course of my three and a-half hours' remarkable conversation, remarkable not on my part, but remarkable for his lucid and wonderfully penetrating exposition of the case of India, that he was an astute politician. This is the first opportunity that I have had to express my gratitude to him.

BRITAIN ANXIOUS FOR SETTLEMENT.

"I see that the Round Table Conference has come to an end. Although it has not arrived at any final conclusion, it is satisfactory to note that it has not reached any final break and that is a thing for which we ought to be thankful. You may fail twice but the third time you are sure to succeed. Although we have not reached complete success, we have reached a measure of success which is beyond the hopes of all those who realise the difficulties that faced our country. What you need is patience and perseverance. May I say one word more and that is there is a real will amongst the people of Great Britain, who are anxious to find the path of concord through goodwill and I believe that it will be done.

PARTNERS IN FREEDOM.

The contribution, which your great people, with a longer tradition than ours, with a civilisa-

(Continued on page 9.)

MR. LLOYD GEORGE AMONGST CITY FATHERS OF BOMBAY.

Mr. Lloyd George, leader of the British Liberal Party and ex-Premier who arrived in Bombay on Friday with his wife and daughter was snapped on the mole.

Mr. Lloyd George getting down the steps of the steamer.

Labour Amendment For Indian Independence Guillotined

COMMONS VOTE ON INDIA DEBATE

"Mac" Carries The Day: Churchill's Crushing Defeat

LANSBURY'S PROTEST AGAINST BULLYING TACTICS

LONDON, Dec. 3.

Mr. Churchill's motion was defeated by 369 votes to 13.

Mr. MacDonald's motion was carried without a division, only a few Labourite Left-Wingers standing up to oppose it.

Messrs. Buchanan Maxton. Kirkwood and Mr. McGovern had given notice of an amendment urging the Government to restore full independence to India, but there was no time for moving it, as the debate automatically ended at 11 p. m.—Reuter.

Mr. Churchill's most trenchant criticisms of the Prime Minister's policy were greeted to an appreciable measure with Conservative cheering. Peers and Public galleries were packed.

WHOLE CABINET BEHIND WHITE PAPER.

Sir J. Simon said that the White Paper had been prepared not by an individual but by the united and deliberate decision of the whole Cabinet. He reminded Mr. Churchill that he had been a member of the Cabinet which had been responsible for the Montagu Declaration which the British Parliament had accepted unanimously and which had been offered to India. He reminded the House that there were great many things to be borne in mind as regards India, not only difficulties of its races. creeds and castes, but also declarations made in the name of the British Government in India and he wanted to know where the House of Commons stood.

Justifying the the course which the Government was asking the House to adopt Sir J. Simon said that he was glad to hear Mr. Churchill mention the Simon Commission's report as a work of reference not to use it merely as a missile.

SIR J. SIMON'S DIAGNOSIS.

Replying to Mr. Churchill's various criticisms Sir J. Simon said that the Government stood by the proposal, that under certain well-defined conditions, police in India ought to be transferred to responsible provincial Governments, if they honestly wanted to pursue the achievement of responsible Government.

One must place responsibility for the departments of the Government open to criticism and attack upon the shoulders of those, upon whom one wished responsibility to be placed. Threequarters of the trouble in India since the Montagu Reforms was due to the very wide opportunity given for irresponsible criticism, and our refusal to put responsibility upon the shoulders of the critics.

TRADE, NOT THE ONLY ISSUE.

As regards the British trade, Sir J. Simon recognised the importance of protecting the British trade, but it would be unwise to pick out one particular matter, as if it was the one principle that interested Britain. The real difficulty about Indian constitutional problem was, for the very large masses of Indians, the conception of Self-Government was not yet really adopted and understood, though it was understood by influential leaders. There was no ground for picking out this particular minorities' question and treating it, as though we were not equally concerned with other minority questions.

SIMON AS PREMIER'S HENCHMAN.

Sir J. Simon, in conclusion, said that there was another interest to be served over and above the satisfaction to our own minds, as to the necessity of a particular declaration made on a particular day. Beyond doubt, there was in many Indians' minds a perfectly sincere question whether or not British statesmanship intended to pursue vigorously to the best of its power the road to a definite goal. He knew it was true that the Cabinet desired to do so. He asked the House of Commons to authorise a message to go forth that the declaration made on behalf of the whole Cabinet would receive the unanimous support of the House of Commons. Sir J. Simon was listened to with the same close attention as Mr. Churchill and his speech clearly gave the closest satisfaction to the Prime Minister who sat pale and tired beside him.

Mr. Bernays maintained that sober opinion both in England and in India favoured the Premier's declaration. He said that all were substantially agreed about what should be done, but he inquired when the beginning was to be made. He reminded the House of the danger of delay.

Mr. Wardlaw Milne argued that the House by accepting the White Paper policy would not be committed to the anticipation of its decision when further steps were proposed. He urged that it should be made clear that the duration of the period before self-Government on the same terms of the other Dominions was achieved would depend entirely on the condition in India and the co-operation offered.

I. L. P. AGAINST WHITE PAPER POLICY.

Mr. Buchanan announced that Independent Labourites would vote against the White Paper policy, being of opinion that India was ripe for full independence and that Indians were as capable or self-governing as the British.

Mr. Molson commented on the degree of unanimity reached at the Round Table Conference regarding commercial discrimination and said that Europeans in India were satisfied and if anything more was required, it was Sir S. Hoare's speech last night. Stressing the importance of good-will, Mr. Molson believed that he was voicing the European opinion in India, when he declared that reference to this matter in the amendment was likely to prejudice the good relations and render more difficult a settlement by agreement which had almost been reached at the Round Table Conference

Sir Austen Chamberlain opposing the amendment said that Mr. Churchill knew that it was impossible to add to Sir S. Hoare's speech to the motion. His proposal to say one thing to one party and then add something else when making a statement to another party could not be accepted by any honourable body. Mr. Churchill protested and said that the House was asked to approve of the Government's policy which should be the whole policy as set out in the statements of the Premier and Sir S. Hoare.

NO CONTRADICTION.

Sir A. Chamberlain pointed out that the statement was made on behalf of the Government who had told the Round Table Conference that they would get the approval of the House. It was not open to the Government to alter its attitude and break promises. Sir A. Chamberlain said that there was no contradiction between the Premier's statement and Sir S. Hoare's speech. He concluded by urging the Government to develop self-governing institutions in villages and elsewhere in order to build up the body politic which was essential to the success of any constitution.

INDIA TO CHOOSE.

Mr. Lansbury winding up for the Opposition. read a long statement, so rapidly that the Ministerialists frequently protested.

He declared that the Opp

(Continued on page 9)

EMPIRE MONETARY POLICY

Mr. Chamberlain On Weekness Of Sterling

LONDON, Dec. 3.

Factors abroad were described by Mr. Neville Chamberlain during question time in the house of Commons as primarily responsible for weakness of sterling in recent weeks.

The Chancellor explained that these factors were not under our control and they coincided with heavy seasonal and other payments for imports, but he declined to view with apprehension recent sterling movements.

Members of the Commons fired salvo of questions with regard to the future of sterling, suggesting Empire monetary policy for discussion at Ottawa Conference, national monetary policy independent of French and American cooperation and strongly urging Governmental statement on currency before recess.

Mr. Chamberlain was non-committal and did not anticipate that he would be able to make statement in the near future, but said that exchange was receiving constant attention. He refused to answer direct question whether Ottawa Conference would discuss monetary policy. Reuter.

HUBLI SWADESHI EXHIBITION.

(From Our Correspondent.)

HUBLI, Dec. 3.

Arrangements for the All-India Swadeshi Exhibition are progressing rapidly. Demands for stalls are increasing and construction of stalls is almost complete.

The most important section of the Exhibition is its Educational Section. The authorities are making arrangements for comforts of stall-holders.

MR. DURNO LEAVES FOR ENGLAND

CALCUTTA, December 3.

Mr. L. G. Durno, formerly District Magistrate of Dacca, who was in hospital so long suffering from severe wound sustained in shooting outrage on September 28, accompanied by Mrs. Durno, left for Bombay by to-night's Imperial Mail on his way to England.—A.P.

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